The New-York Times.

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THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE CANADA.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

Excesses of Papal Oppression in the Romagna.

WAR NEWS AT PARIS.

Aspect of Affairs in London.

THE VOYAGE OF THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.

CORRESPONDENCE, EXTRACTS, DETAILS.

The mails by the steamship *Canada*, forwarded from Boston, were received here last evening.

We are thus placed in possession of our correspondence from Italy, from Paris, and from London; with our usual ample files of European journals.

Many new, important, and highly interesting details are laid before the reader.

Capt. LANG reports on the 9th inst., at 1:45 P. M., came in collision with an iceberg, carrying away the bowsprit, cutwater and upper part of the main stem, all the damage being four feet above water mark. The ship has made no water, and will be ready for sea on the day appointed for sailing. It is understood, however, that she will go into the dry-dock so as to enable a thorough inspection to be made of her.

The London *Times* states the house of Rothschild at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has taken a new 5 per cent. Hessen-Darmstadt loan of 3,000,000 guilders at 93.

The Grand Duchy of Baden is also about to issue 2,000,000 guilders of 4 per cent. railway bonds at 94½.

The tenders for the Panama route were delivered June 21. The Peninsular and Oriental Company has not tendered, but the Royal Mail Company has. The results will not be known for several days.

Mr. COBDEN has declined to accept the seat in the Cabinet which was reserved for him at the formation of the present Administration.

The *Post* says that Mr. COBDEN came to the conclusion that the consistent purposes of his public life will be best promoted by his remaining an independent member of Parliament; in which capacity, however, there is reason to expect that he will give a friendly support to the present Administration.

The *Times* remarks that the Liberal Party will hear of Mr. COBDEN's decision with great regret, and asks how are the middle classes to be represented if such opportunities are thrown away; Mr. COBDEN's presence, and that of Mr. GIBSON, in the Cabinet would have represented the substantial defeat of the old Whig monopoly of office. The man who could unite in his own person the three qualities of Parliamentary orator, popular leader and Cabinet Minister, would be no insignificant personage at a time like the present. As a member of the Cabinet Mr. COBDEN's opinions would carry with them great weight, even though he might be out-voted by his colleagues. In the long run it is in the Cabinet that the incubation of measures takes place; there it is that the leading idea is originally started, amplified, modified, accepted, or denied.

The Morning *Post* announces that the vacant office of President of the Board of Trade will be filled by the appointment of Mr. MILNER GIBSON. The Cabinet will thus remain composed of fifteen members.

A grand dinner was given, June 21, at BROOKES' to the Right Hon. Sir W. J. HAYTER, M. P., by independent liberal members of the House of Commons on his retirement from official life.

At Paris there is an impression that the severity of the losses on both sides in the war will increase the prospects of any pacific diplomatic intervention that may be contemplated.

The *Times* of June 22, publishes details by an eye witness of the massacre at Perugia, and devotes a leading article to the subject.

The standard of recruits for the Royal Marines and Light Infantry has been reduced for growing lads of 18 years to 5 feet 4 inches.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Post* telegraphs that the King of Sardinia has refused all Dictatorship or Protectorate in the Pontifical States, and will confine himself to sending officers, charged with the maintenance of good order, and to satisfy certain exigences of public opinion, without in any way interfering with the rights of the Pope.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna telegraphed, on the night of the 21st, that the Emperor will probably stay in Italy.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has just left Verona.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

Yesterday being the final day, was chiefly for the polling of the residents. Mr. GLADSTONE's majority again rose speedily throughout the day. He has polled 28 votes more than at his last contest in 1853, while the Opposition have polled 39 votes less than on that occasion.

COURSE OF EVENTS IN ITALY.

The Massacre of Perugia—Doubts as to the Imperial Policy Touching the Temporal Authority of the Pope—Attentions to the Wounded French—Grumbling Prevalent Among the Lombards—The Probable Result of the War—The Destination of Garibaldi—His Career—Cruelties of the Croats—The Battle of Solferino.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Friday, June 24, 1859.

Just as we are waiting in breathless anxiety for news from the seat of war, (for from the position of the Allied Armies now standing face to face, we know that an encounter cannot long be delayed,) the frightful news of the Swiss massacre at Perugia reaches us, and has aroused the Milanese to a phrenzy of hate and fury quite impossible to describe.

I expressed a very strong opinion some time since, that the King of Piedmont would not be allowed to incorporate any of the territory belonging to the Pope, and the very ambiguous conduct of CAVOUR in not accepting, yet not refusing—not incorporating the revolted cities, yet sending royal commissioners, contrasted with the autograph letter from the French Emperor to the Pope guaranteeing his temporal dominions, shows clearly that the people and VICTOR EMANUEL are of one mind, and the Imperial liberator of another. Justly or unjustly, the massacre at Perugia is attributed to these sort of half measures; Perugia, say the Milanese, has given the flower of her youth to fight the war of Italian Independence on the Lombard plains at the instigation of Piedmont. The French Emperor in his proclamation, calls on *the Italians* to organize themselves, to rally round the banner of VICTOR EMANUEL. The Perugians have done this; the temporal authority of the Pope is as hateful to the Italians as the Austrian yoke, the logical result of the expulsion of the Austrians is the downfall of that temporal dominion, and will France and Piedmont permit a gang of hired cut-throats to murder the Perugians left thus defenceless by the absence of their bravest ones? It cannot be! Ye most feel that it can and will be, and hence the bitter feeling that exists. Of course the hatred against the Swiss is boundless, but then in Italy a Swiss means a mercenary ruffian, who would murder his own father for gold, so these acts do not excite surprise; but the fact that a word from Piedmont or from France could have stayed the bloody deed, and that that word was unspoken, has created a public sentiment which nothing but redress to Perugia will efface.

The feeling of gratitude towards the French soldiers is made very evident by the lavish attentions paid to the wounded, especially to the Zouaves. Indeed, the hospitals, of which in the City of Milan alone there are 24, seem the principal places of attraction, and you must not imagine for a moment that the beautiful Milanese go there merely to indulge their curiosity or to express their gratitude in words; never were wounds as tenderly dressed, splints adjusted or bandages rolled round the broken limbs with less possible movement than by some of the first ladies in Milan, to whom belong those rows of carriages you see outside the hospitals.

Nevertheless, the Lombards complain at the striking prominence given to the deeds of the French, both in the official journals here, and also in the newspapers which come to us from London and Paris; and this feeling is particularly expressed concerning the little prominence given to the important operations of the Italian army which led to the battle of Magenta and to the evacuation by the Austrians of the Lombard soil. Without referring again to GARIBALDI, (who, with his handful of soldiers, found employment for a large number of the enemy's troops, compelling them to cover the Upper Ticino—who, by exciting insurrection in the Southern Provinces of Austrian Italy, caused the evacuation of Milan), it must be borne in mind, that the whole movements of the French army, from left to right, were concealed and defended by the Sardinian army. After having made feigned movements to the extreme right towards Piacenza and Trebbia, the French defiled by the railroad that leads from Alessandria to Casale, towards Vercelli, while the Sardinians on the 30th and 31st of May, gave battle at Palestro as though they intended to force the passage of the Ticino *vid* Mortara. Covered thus, the French army was enabled to pass in three days from Voghera to Novara, and thence to the Upper Ticino before the enemy could concentrate sufficient troops to control the passage. After the Austrians had lost Palestro—a town easy of defence and very important because it commands one of the passages over the Ticino—GUYLAI, informed of the French movement, endevored to harrass the enemy's flank. The effort was wise, as he evidently understood the importance of Palestro, and determined to retake it if possible. Had he succeeded in this, and in gaining the bridge, he also isolated the Sardinian division on the left bank, and cut in two the French army in its march, leaving CANROBERT separated from NIEL, from BARAGUAY, from MACMAHON, and from the Imperial Guard, already marching towards Novara. But GUYLAI spoiled this excellent plan by half measures. He attacked too late, when two of CANROBERT's divisions had already crossed the Sesia and had joined the Sardinians. Even then had he attacked with sufficient force he might have effected something, but to oppose 20,000 men was only an absurdity. Still the resistance offered by the Sardinians under CIALDINI and DURANDO was admirable, especially as PANTI's divis. ion, which ought to have supported it, for some unknown reasons was absent.

Of this and of many other similar feats the official bulletins are silent. It is natural that the Italians should feel sensitive on these points. Accepting the assistance of the French, they are determined to drive out the Austrians with the aid of the French, not to sit still and be saved in spite of themselves.

CAVOUR's circular letters to the foreign representatives of Piedmont has given great satisfaction here, especially the sentence "The object of the present war is, according to the frank avowal of His Majesty, Italian independence, and the *expulsion of Austria from the Peninsula*." This distinct statement has dispelled the fear seriously entertained by some that the efforts of England, together with the warlike attitude of Prussia, would lead to peace on the Adige or the Mincio, thus leaving Venice in the hands of the Austrians.

From what I can gather concerning the future movements of GARIBALDI, he will be sent to the Valtelline, with orders to hold himself ready to pass into the Tyrol at the first symptom of revolt. The "faithful Tyrol" gives signs of great disaffection to Austria: so much so that the municipality of Trent have just had a sharp and menacing reproof for refusing to sign an address expressive of their devotion to the Emperor and their sympathy with his present trials.

From some of the wounded "hunters" who have come on to their friends in Milan I have obtained the following particulars concerning GARIBALDI's career: After defeating URBAN at Varese, and pursuing him as far as Malvate, on the road which leads to Como, GARIBALDI turned to the left, keeping under the hills which prolong the Swiss frontier, and soon, by rapid marches, arrived at the foot of the hill Sant Perino. On the summit of the hill leading to Borgo Vico there is a church, and GARIBALDI, hoping to surprise the enemy by climbing the hill on one side, and descending rapidly on the City of Como on the other, went up towards the church, to explore the positions. "Are there any Austrians in the neighborhood?" he asked of the sacristan, whom he met half-way up the hill. "Not a living soul," was the reply; "the Croats are at Cameriata and at Como." The General went on his way, and had just reached the church when an old woman, who had known him in 1848, hobbled up to him, and in breathless haste cried, "Back! back! the Croats are hiding in the church." Hardly had GARIBALDI time to give the order o retire, and to spring to his own horse, when the church gates sprung open and a volley of shot saluted the retiring group. It was here that GIACUETO BATTAGLIA and DE CRISTOFORIS fell. The latter, who had been separated for many years from his mother, had written to her to meet him on the 28th at Como. She came, and the first news that reached her was the success of our volunteers. Full of joy and pride at the stories related of her son, she awaited his return from the fatal hill. They brought his corpse! G. BATTAGLIA was a Milanese, of considerable talent. Two years ago he composed a tragedy entitled "Girolamo Olgiati." Its publication was forbidden, and the author banished. He then went to Piedmont, and before joining the camp had made arrangements for it to be published and sold for the benefit of the families of the volunteers. His wishes will now be executed. On rejoining his soldiers GARIBALDI led them up once more to the summit of the hill. Here, as you know, the Austrians were defeated, as well as in the city.

The encounter with the Austrians at Rezzato, to which I alluded in my last, was more serious than we at first supposed. It commenced at Cajonvico on the Chiese, was continued at Molinetto and Giacomo along the Seriola Lupa up to Castenedolo—the "hunted" driving the enemy before them for fifteen miles. Here the Austrians were reinforced by 15,000 men, and it would have fared ill with our braves had not GARIBALDI and the Sardinian division under CIALDINI come to the rescue. We lost 20, had 100 wounded. Among the dead were MONTINELLI BRONZETTI and BASSANO.

But worse than this, writes one of the combatants from Salo, "the Croats took three of our wounded, nailed them up to a tree and thrust at them with bayonets till they died—but *per Cristo*," he adds, "it shall fare ill with the brutes in the next combat! We will not make a single prisoner; we will kill all we touch." Luckily for the intended victims GARIBALDI is master of his men, but the Austrians are insane thus to infuriate the General. Already he has heavy accounts te settle with them for the infamous murders of CICERUACCHIO and his two sons, who followed him in his retreat from Rome. An officer belonging to the Austrian Imperial family found them, together with four others, at Conta Uria, and ordered them to be shot. After the first volley was discharged, CICERUACCHIO's youngest son, a boy of 13, struggled so long that the murderers had great difficulty in dispatching him with kicks and with the butt-end of their guns. That boy was loved as a son by GARIBALDI, and he has sworn to avenge his death. It was to this he referred when he warned Gen. URBAN not to excite the wrath of a father, though many thought his words referred to his own son.

SATURDAY, June 25.

The news of a "great battle at Solferino," which lasted sixteen hours, has just reached us. You will know all about it before I shall be able to send any particulars, though I am just starting for Brescia, whence I shall proceed to the most central place for obtaining and transmitting news.

WAR TOPICS IN PARIS.

The Great Conflict on the Mincio—How the News was Received in Paris—Austrian Accounts—Their Losses—The Courage of Napoleon—The Reason of the Austrian Attack—Hungary Uneasy—No Intervention by Prussia—Which Way Russian Sympathy Tends—The Atrocities at Perugia—Austria and Spain—Demoralization of the Austrian Army—Rumors of Revolt in Vienna and Hungary—The Atlantic Telegraph—Labors of Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

In my last letter I informed you that ere many days had passed we should have received the news of a serious encounter between the Austrian and the allied armies, the former having retreated as far as it could. I was right in my conjectures, and last Saturday morning all Paris awoke to the booming of the cannon of the Invalides. Placards posted up in different parts of the city announced to the people that a great battle had been fought and that a great victory had been won. No details were given except that a large number of prisoners had been taken, also cannons and standards. At once Paris became exulting the salvos of artillery had not ceased to echo throughout the city ere flags and banners of every description were waving to the breeze. All day long the excitement grew apace, and towards evening the pride and joy of the Parisians became almost delirious. No sooner had night thrown her dark mantle over the earth than Paris became resplendent with light garlands of fire, and patriotic devices flaming in the eyes of the excited population, drew from them the loudest cheers. "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Armée*," were to be heard on all sides. From the Madeleine to the Bastille the Boulevards were as light as day. All the public buildings were beautifully illuminated, and it was a matter of special notice that even in the poorest quarters of the city every window had its farthing rushlight. All alike, rich and poor, were rejoicing. Two hundred and forty thousand Austrian troops, commanded by their Emperor, and burning to retrieve the disastrous defeats of Montebello, Palestro, Magenta and Malegnano, crossed the Mincio, and, conscious of their numerical superiority and better knowledge of the ground, as well as their more favorable positions, attacked with great ardor and courage the allied armies. From four in the morning until eight in the evening a desperate struggle took place, but French *elan* and enthusiastic courage proved too much for Austrian doggedness and persistence, and once more was the Austrian army defeated, and most terribly so. The Austrian eagle again trailed his wings in the dust; and how great must have been the humiliation of the hot-headed and obstinate young Emperor, who had felt so sure of success that he had promised his soldiers victory for the first day, and the drowning of the French in the Ticino for the next, as a sort of capping the climax. That the Austrians were most terribly beaten is evident from the fact that they acknowledged they were so. For them to have done this, they must have, indeed, been discouraged. They, in their bulletin sent to Vienna, say that their loss was immense, and that owing to a storm and other unfortunate circumstances, they were forced to retreat. We have even as yet no official statement of the losses on either side, but we know officially that the Allies have taken 7,000 prisoners, thirty cannons and three standards.

I have received a letter from a young French officer, whom I am well acquainted with, and who took part in the engagement. He assures me that the Austrians have lost over 30,000 troops by the terrible defeat. The French lost a great many men, but nothing to compare with the losses of the Austrians, who took no prisoners. The Allies took all the positions occupied by their enemies, who were entrenched, and under cover of walls and in houses. It was in attacking these sheltered positions that the French suffered their greatest losses. But as before, the fatal bayonet was the weapon that most terrified the Austrians, who cannot, it seems, get accustomed to its use. Thousands of them perished in a valley into which they had retreated. A regiment of Chasseur de Vincennes had got beyond them and turned to charge them, at the same time some Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard came upon them from the opposite direction. Between the shocks of these regiments of *élite* the Austrians went down like grain before the sickle. Their bodies actually incumbered the advance of their enemies, who in this place made a most dreadful slaughter of them. All accounts from the battle-field agree in speaking of the great courage and coolness evinced by the Emperor NAPOLEON during the whole of the dreadful combat. Far in advance, among the foremost ranks, he moved about from place to place, encouraging the soldiers, who, fighting under their sovereign's eye, performed prodigies of valor. Bullets were raining around His Majesty; men were wounded and killed near and around him; Dr. LARREY, his physician, who kept near him the entire day, had two horses killed under him; and, above all, His Majesty had one of his epaulettes shot off; but still he moved about as if unconscious of danger. My informant writes me that the soldiers would clash their weapons together as they passed by the Emperor, who would smile and bow to them, pointing to the enemy. Onward would dash these brave fellows, the wounded and dying crying with their last breath, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" At last the victory was gained, and the Austrians, crushed and beaten, were forced to retreat. One thing is clear—the Austrians were well prepared for the struggle, for they commenced the attack themselves; and as they kept it up from 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening, it is evident they fought with determination. So confident was Austria in her military position, that (as is now generally known) her emissaries solicited the neutral Powers to abstain from interfering with the progress of the campaign. But, as I said above, French enthusiasm and *elan*, added to the moral weight of a just cause, gained the victory, and a most glorious one it is, for the Austrians candidly avow their defeat. History records no bulletin in which a disaster is more openly acknowledged. Beaten so often, and now so fearfully demoralized, what remains for the Austrian army to do?—retire into its strongholds, and there remain prisoners. The reason for the attack coming from the Austrians is a plain one, and the fact is easily accounted for. The Allies were to be attacked ere the junction of Prince NAPOLEON's fresh troops, as well as before the arrival of the 40,000 troops on board the French fleet in the Adriatic. Before being taken between two fires, the Austrians were compelled to attack, for, if not successful then, how could they hope to be so, when the reinforcements I have mentioned should have arrived. Now, we know that the Austrian army cannot resist the combined attack that will soon be made by the Allies, and its fate may be considered as settled. The more so, as we are assured that FRANCIS JOSEPH is to give up the command of the army to Marshal HESS, while he is to hurry off to Vienna. How humiliating to the young Emperor must such a step be, and how grave and important must be the errand that can call him away from the command he had assumed with so great a flourish. But the fact is, Hungary is beginning to show symptoms of revolt. In the Tyrol the people do not seem at all willing to enroll in Austria's service, and even in Vienna the citizens, mortified by such a constant succession of defeats, are beginning to grumble. Some of our politicians are of the opinion that the Emperor of Austria goes back to Vienna to terminate arrangements with Prussia, as regards the aiding his arms in Italy; but I am inclined to suppose that Prussia will not act in such an extravagant manner as to send her troops to Italy. This Quixotism would cost her dearly, for she must know that there are, as yet, three or four hundred thousand troops in France, that the Duke of MALAKOFF is here, and that such a step on her part would cause the Emperor NAPOLEON to send an army into her territories at once. Besides which, Russia is not to be overlooked. She is now forming a large army on the frontiers of Austria, as well as one on the frontiers of Prussia. She has made known her sympathies with the Italian cause, and those better acquainted with the character of LOUIS NAPOLEON are well aware that His Majesty must have been assured of the aid of Russia, in case of a coalition against him, ere he commenced the campaign. Prussia is merely arming to maintain her position as leader of the Germanic Confederation. She may send an army of observation on the Rhine, but as no harm is, or has been, intended to her or any of the German States, she will have had the enormous expense of her warlike demonstrations for her pains. Having spoken of Russia, puts me in mind of the following reply made by the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE to the Sardinian Consul, who visited him (the Duke) at Smyrna. He asked the Consul whether he had received any news from the seat of war. The latter mentioned the triumphs of the Allies at Magenta, when the Grand Duke said: "I thank you, Monsieur le Consul; I shall always be glad to hear such news." Among other narratives that reach us from the seat of war, I will cite the following, as I am sure your readers will find it interesting. It is an extract from the letter of a French soldier to his relatives:

"Our regiment, being under arms, was formed into a hollow square, and the Marshal, stationing himself in the centre, addressed us. He said that the Emperor, wishing to conform to the customs of the old Empire, had decreed that the regiments who particularly distinguished themselves should have their colors decorated. He then spoke in the highest terms of our conduct, and added—'The color of the Second Zouaves is the first of the army that has been so honored. I am happy that this high privilege has fallen on a regiment in the *corps d'armée* which I command, and I am proud that you, soldiers of the Second Zouaves, whose reputation has never failed, either in the Crimea, in Africa, or in Italy, should have merited that honor. Your color will, therefore, henceforward bear the cross of the Legion of Honor; but that is not enough, Zouaves; it must before long wear the Cross of Officer.' Then advancing to the colors, he said: 'Eagle of the Second Zouaves, be proud of your soldiers! In the name of the Emperor, and in virtue of the powers confided to me, I confer on you the Cross of Knight of the Legion of Honor!' He then affixed the cross to the color in the midst of tremendous cheering, and cries of *Vive l'Empereur!* He made an attempt once more to speak, but his emotion prevented him. He afterwards distributed five crosses and twenty-one military medals. Our *cantinière*, Mme. TREMOREAUX, received the medal for her devoted conduct. She followed the regiment continually into the midst of the fire, and it is from her that the wounded received the first attention. She seemed to be everywhere, and accordingly what praise and respect shall she not receive? Truly we can affirm in our regiment that a good *cantinière* is a second Providence."

The Tuscan and Piedmontese papers teem with accounts of the shocking scenes enacted at Perugia by the Swiss soldiers sent to storm that city by orders of the Pope's Government. A letter from Perugia says:

"Treachery introduced the Swiss into Perugia. The circuit of the town is very extensive; though the present population is only 20,000, it has been as high as 80,000. Only part of the old gates of the town are used, the rest being always kept shut. One of these last leads into the garden of a Dominican convent, and the friars opened it to the Swiss, while the inhabitants were endeavoring to drive them back in another quarter. Though the townsmen had few arms, the struggle was protracted for three hours after the Swiss got inside.

The number of killed and wounded during the struggle appears to have been small, but after all resistance had ceased the troops began to massacre the citizens indiscriminately, sparing neither age nor sex. The municipality attempted to stop this carnage, and left the town hall with a white flag for the purpose, but they were fired upon by the soldiery, and Secretary PERA, who carried the flag, fell mortally wounded. These scenes of bloodshed still continued on the 21st, in spite of all the efforts of the municipal authorities.

A Florence letter, in the *Corriere Mercantile*, adds that Cortona is full of refugees from Perugia, including the Princess BONAPARTE, whose house was violated. She arrived at Torentola, in Tuscany, on the 20th, and was expected at Florence. The same letter, after stating that the Capuchin friars of Monte convent fired upon the fugitives, and that the troops did not even respect the ambulance, distinguishable by a black flag, who were engaged in taking up the wounded, gives a long list of the persons murdered by the soldiery after all fighting was over. Among these we find three married couples, five elderly women, three unmarried females, the daughter of a Capt. POLIDORI, five years old, &c. An infant was taken from its mother's breast, and thrown into the Tiber; even an old begger was shot in the streets, and many men wantonly murdered or wounded. All the names of the sufferers are given in full in the list alluded to, where various acts of pillage are also mentioned."

Such acts of violence will not tend to strengthen the temporal power of the Pope, who will find himself forced to bow to popular will, all spiritual though he be. The blast of liberty's trumpet is resounding throughout the land, and all Italy must be free. Swiss regiments will not long prevail against the Italians when roused to desperation by such a barbarous course of conduct. Sooner or later the people must and will prevail. You will notice that throughout Europe there is a general feeling of detestation evinced at the taking place of such horrors, and the Pope must apologize to the world for the sacking of cities in his holy name.

The Vienna *Gazette* contains the following:

"The Austrian Envoy, at the Court of Madrid, Count CRIVELLI, in pursuance of instructions received from his Government, has declared to the Spanish Cabinet that the formation of foreign legions in Spain, or the granting of permission to Spanish officers, to take service in the Piedmontese army, would be regarded as a breach of neutrality. In consequence, the Spanish Government has forbidden the formation of any such legions, and withdrawn the permissions already granted to certain officers to enter the Sardinian army."

This is all bosh. Authentic information received from Madrid declares these reports to be false. No representations whatever has been made to the Spanish Count on the part of the Austrian Envoy, and there has been no question of forming Italian legions. No Spanish officer has thought of entering the Sardinian army, and even if such was the case, what right has Austria to complain, when she has English officers in her service? Such paltry tricks are well worthy of the Cabinet from whence they emanate.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.

Your readers are doubtless well aware that the Austrians have always endeavored to hide their defeats from the world by claiming triumph where they should have acknowledged losses. I will now give you the Austrian version of the battle of Solferino, and you will see that at last they are so terribly beaten they are forced to acknowledge the fact. A telegraphic dispatch published by the Vienna *Gazette*, the official organ, dated from Verona the 25th, says:

VERONA, 25th.

The Austrian army passed the Mincio on the night of the 23d, at four different points. The right wing occupied Pozzolongo, Solferino and Cavriana; the left wing advanced on the 24th to Guidilzolo and Castelgoffredo, and forced back on every point the enemy who opposed it. Whilst the Austrian army was continuing its forward movement towards the Chiese, the enemy, who had in their turn assumed the offensive with all their forces, brought so considerable a number of troops that at about ten in the morning the two principal armies came into collision. The Second Austrian Corps, forming the right wing under the command of Gen. Count SCHLICK, defended vigorously until 2 o'clock the points occupied on the principal line; and the First Corps, commanded by Gen. Count WIMPFFEN, gained ground continually, on the left, towards the Chiese. About 3 o'clock, the French directed their principal attack against Solferino, and after a combat of several hours siezed on that position, although heroically defended by the Fifth *Corps d'armée*.

Immediately after the French advanced again and attacked Cavriana, which was also valiantly defended until evening by the First Corps, supported by the Seventh; but eventually it was necessary to abandon that point to the French. Whilst the engagements were going on for the possession of Solferino and Cavriana, the Eighth Corps advanced from Pozzolongo on the extremity of the right wing, and forced back the Piedmontese troops which it found before it; but that movement could not contribute in a decisive manner to enable us to rejoin the position which we had lost in the centre.

On the left wing the Third and Ninth Corps were fighting firmly, supported by the Eleventh. The cavalry of reserve collected on this wing executed several charges with great bravery, but exceedingly heavy losses, and the circumstance that, on the left wing, the first army, in consequence of an enormous display of French troops, had been stopped in its attack against the left wing of the Allies, who, with the bulk of their forces, were advancing on the centre from the neighborhood of Volta, forced the Austrian army to retreat, which movement commenced at an advanced hour of the evening, in the midst of a tremendous storm."

The Austrian retreat was favored by a frightful storm which lasted for more than an hour; the thunder, hail, rain and wind produced such an effect that nothing could be distinguished on the field of battle. "The retreat was thus unmolested, and thousands of Austrians were saved from the certain death that awaited them from the French artillery. The battle of Magenta had for result the deliverance of Lombardy,—the battle of Solferino will result in the freedom of Venitia. Austrian tyranny and misrule in Italy have received their death blow, and independence and progress are to be the usurpers of their places. History and posterity will give to LOUIS NAPOLEON the credit for this great step forward to be made by a nation so long down-trodden and reviled. As a proof of how great must have been the demoralization of the Austrian Army, is the fact that the French and Sardinians crossed the Mincio the next day after the battle, without meeting any resistance on the part of their enemies, who have retired as far back as Verona. They are in a critical position, for Prince NAPOLEON, with his forty thousand fresh troops, has joined the Allies, while Gen. BOURBAKI has landed on the Adriatic coast with forty thousand more French troops, just from Africa. This *corps de armée* will form a junction with the main army, unless ordered to remain in such a position as to keep the Austrians between two fires.

Rumors were flying about our city, yesterday, to the effect that an insurrection was feared in Vienna, and that in Hungary the movement of revolt was begun. I only state these to you as rumors, however, having been unable to procure any official confirmation of such news. The following extract from a letter from Vienna, of the 26th, to the Berlin *National Gazette*, will give your readers an idea of the sentiments of the citizens of Vienna:

"The first rumors of an engagement on the Mincio were spread yesterday morning, and a success was hoped for, inasmuch as it was stated that the Piedmontese had fallen back. The blow was therefore all the graver, when the terrible truth became known by the French *Monsteur*, and when the statement of that journal was confirmed by Austrian accounts. Little by little, profound discouragement spreads among the population; GUYLAI has retired, and the chiefs in whom confidence is felt are at the head of the army, and yet the results remain the same. It may be readily seen from the official communications that the slaughter on the 24th was frightful. The war has now been going on for two months, two pitched battles and several smaller combats have been fought, and already an army has been sacrificed which would formerly have sufficed for a long war."

We wonder that under such circumstances FRANCIS JOSEPH made up his mind to return to the capital.

Our city papers are teeming with letters from the seat of war giving interesting details of the battle of Solferino, but my letter is already so long that I must abstain from repeating any of them. I have, however, a correspondent at the army, a young officer in the Zouaves of the Imperial Guard, and from him I shall continue to get reliable details of the affairs which may yet take place. A young Major in the Emperor's *Etat Major* also favors me with reliable information from the seat of war, and I thus have an excellent opportunity of keeping your readers conversant with the war news.

Before closing this letter, I wish to mention the fact that the indefatigable manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, still keeps up his efforts in the noble cause he has so heartily espoused. I have just seen Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, and find him full of hope as to being able to procure the means to lay down another cable next Summer. He is to leave at once for London, having only made a flying visit to Paris, and he resumes his efforts in England with the determination of succeeding, let the labor be what it may. Such energy and heart-felt enthusiasm in a great cause is worthy of all commendation, and Mr. FIELD has the heartiest wishes of all classes for his eventual success.

You will no doubt notice that I have not stated the losses on either side at the battle of Solferino. The reason for my not doing so is, that as yet we have no official statement upon that subject. The delay has occurred, no doubt, from the fact that the French army crossed the Mincio the day after the battle, and of course not much time was allowed for statistics. In a few days we shall have the official returns. The losses of the French, though great, are nothing as compared with that of the Austrians. DEAN.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Ministers Assuming their Seats—Reform in Military Management—The Ovation to Mr. Cobden—He Declines a Seat in the Cabinet—Labors of the Austrian Envoy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 1, 1859.

The new Ministers took their seats yesterday in both Houses. There was less than the usual curiosity displayed on such occasions. Westminster Hall was empty, and the lobby of the Commons was far from full. Within each House there was more of excitement, and each prominent politician unattached to the Administration was scanned as he entered with inquiring eyes, to see what position in the recast of parties he would take up. Sir JAMES GRAHAM settled early on his old perch aloft, behind Ministers whom he has pledged himself to support. He is said to be much pleased at his kinsman, the Duke of SOMERSET, being placed at the head of the Admiralty; but that he is not disposed to be idle is indicated by the notice he has given of a motion for inquiry into the relative powers and authorities of the War Department and the Horse Guards—a subject of very great interest to all who view with disfavor the present anomalous state of things, which virtually leaves the irresponsible control of military patronage in the hands of the Court. To break down this remnant of GEORGE III.'s system of government, and to subject the direction of the army, like that of the navy, to the ultimate authority of Parliament, would be an important step in the right direction. But the Court is fully alive to the value of its jobbing prerogative, and will strain every effort to preserve it undiminished. Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. HORSMAN took their places below the gangway; and both were thought to indicate by their tone and manner in conversation, their determination to oppose the Whig-Peelite coalition. Mr. BRIGHT was not present, having, it was understood, awaited the arrival of Mr. COBDEN at Liverpool. The news of the sort of ovation that was given to that highly valued and much beloved friend of popular right, has been the theme of universal comment. It is a strange and striking reversal of the sentence of unpopularity waywardly passed against him at the instance of Lord PALMERSTON and his friends two years ago, in consequence of his initiation of the vote of censure on their policy in China. He was then ostracised from Parliament and driven into political seclusion, in which he remained until his departure some time since for the United States. In his absence he has been returned for Rochdale, a borough in Lancashire, where Mr. BRIGHT's family possess great influence as wealthy manufacturers; and his arch-enemy Lord PALMERSTON, when forming his second Cabinet, agrees, at the suggestion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to his having the offer of the Presidency of the Board of Trade. Many of his old friends urge him to accept: but several, whose opinions are likely to have weight with him, advise the contrary. Up to the hour at which I am writing, his decision is still unknown; it will probably be so, however, before I close my letter, and whichever way it be, it will exercise, no doubt, considerable influence on the future prospects of the Ministry. No one doubts the sincerity of his convictions and the tenacity with which he holds to them. His admiration of America, and attachment to her people and her institutions, were never more significantly expressed than in his replies to the addresses presented to him on his landing the day before yesterday. His abhorrence of all wars of conquest or aggression, and his sympathy with the down-trodden nationalities, are well known. In the recent discussions about Reform he has taken no part. He used always to vote with the late Mr. HUME in favor of Ballot and Household Suffrage. The presence of a man of his mark and his opinions in the Cabinet would therefore go far to allay the misgivings that are already beginning to manifest themselves at the conservative character of the Administration. In the event of his refusal, the office kept vacant until now for him would probably be offered to the HON. CHARLES VILLIERS, as one who contributed by his early exertions in the cause of Free Trade to the eventual carrying of that great principle. It is rather late to think of decorations and rewards to the leader of the Anti-Corn-Law League. Ten years ago their promotion for the services thus rendered would have had an appropriate meaning. Now it will have little or none. The true reason of Mr. VILLIERS' elevation, should it take place, will be the desire to appease the anger of his brother, Lord CLARENDON, who has this time been excluded from power.

Since the foregoing lines were written I learn that Mr. COBDEN has refused office and taken his seat below the gangway, as one of the independent Liberal party. He had a long interview this morning with Lord PALMERSTON, in the course of which he stated the reasons why he felt that he could not consistently make one of the present combination. These reasons he will no doubt take an early opportunity of communicating to his constituents and the public. Great disappointment will be unquestionably manifested by many of the mercantile and manufacturing Whigs at this decision; but by the Radical party it will be hailed with enthusiasm. I am told that Mr. ROEBUCK exclaimed, when he heard it, "I did not think he would have declined, but having done so it is the beginning of the end."

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, in the Upper House, and Lord ELCHO in the Lower, have given notice of motions approving of the foreign policy of the late Government, and declaratory that a similar course ought to be taken by their successors. This will prove somewhat embarrassing to the latter, as a main ground for the change was that Lord MALMESBURY leaned too much to the side of Austria. It is rumored that Ministers mean to accept the resolution as binding them to nothing but neutrality. Thus may they escape a division on the 8th instant, which in the Commons would, in the present temper of men's minds, go very hard with them; but if they do so by hauling down their distinctive flag, they will be sure to alienate still further the advanced Liberals. It is something in their favor that they have carried all their men who went to reëlection. Mr. GLADSTONE being the only one whose return was placed in real jeopardy. Lord DERBY has, moreover, exercised great forbearance in not opposing their nominee for the Chairmanship of Ways and Means, an office to which the House of Commons appoints by a majority of votes. Mr. MASSEY, whom the Ministers have put forward to fill that post, is an excellent man of business and a good politician; but he would certainly have been defeated had the Tories pressed their candidate. Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, late Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Lord DERBY sagaciously perceives that in the present state of discontent and schism notoriously prevailing in the ranks of those who recently combined to eject them from power, his best tactics are to remain passive or as nearly so as possible.

Prince ESTERHAZY is here, doing his best to convert people to the cause of his court, but it is a hopeless sort of business. He is now a very old man, very feeble in intellect and very deaf. It is a most characteristic proceeding on the part of the Austrian Government sending him here at such a juncture, apparently for no better reason than that he was sent to this country as Ambassador on the accession of GEORGE IV., near forty years ago.

The General Admiral.

FIRST VOYAGE OF THE AMERICAN-BUILT RUSSIAN FRIGATE—HER SPLENDID QUALITIES AS A STEAMER AND A SAILOR—HER STOP AT CHERBOURG.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHERBOURG, Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

Notwithstanding the fact that your readers were almost surfeited with the continual mention of the Russian steam-frigate *General Admiral*, while lying in your port, still some may take pleasure in learning how, and how far, she has progressed.

You see, by the date of my letter, that we are now in Cherbourg, where the ship will probably stay for a week or more, to coal and fit for the continuance of her voyage to Cronstadt. We have made an unusually good run, making the voyage from New-York to Cherbourg in 11 days and 10 hours. During this time she made some fine days' runs, averaging over 280 miles per day, and sometimes reaching as high as 307 miles. Part of the time she was under canvas alone, and with a good breeze on the quarter, averaged 11 knots per hour for twenty-four hours. The experiment of hoisting the propeller was successfully tried in a heavy sea, and thirty minutes were consumed in raising it to a level with the deck.

In fact everything works perfectly, and everyone connected with this noble specimen of naval architecture, acknowledges perfect satisfaction and confidence in her. We have daily made some sail ahead and quickly distanced them. On the 23d of June we were proceeding under canvas alone, in company with a large American clipper ship, on our right, covered with sail, and evidently doing her best. As long as our propeller was submerged, retarding us at least two miles per hour, we only held our own; but having raised it for the purpose of testing her at so good an opportunity, our Yankee friend was left behind, and in a short time was hull down in our rear, showing that the *General Admiral* is decidedly superior, both in her sailing and steaming properties. During this trial she averaged 12 knots, reaching as high as 14¾ in the hour.

We have been preceded here a few days by the arrival of a large Russian line of-battle ship, built in the Black Sea, and now proceeding to

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Utah Flour Contract.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 13, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several correspondents for the Press, laboring under a total misconception of all the facts surrounding the late "Flour Contract" with Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJORS and WADDELL, made by the Secretary of War, have boldly charged that distinguished official with malfeasance in office, and published to the country that he is a party to a monstrous fraud upon the public treasury. A dispatch "from Washington," reiterating this charge, appeared in the columns of the TIMES of July 6, during the temporary absence of your correspondent "Q." As I have possessed myself of the facts touching this much-abused "Flour Contract," in simple justice to the parties concerned I lay them before my readers.

It must be recollected that Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJORS and WADDELL, obtained the contract some two years ago for the transportation of subsistence and all other articles required by our army in Utah. By that contract it was agreed that these parties, on receiving notice, should, without delay, provide the necessary means of transportation for any quantity of subsistence named by the Government; but, should the Government afterwards not furnish the freight as per notice given, then the contractors were *to be indemnified* to the full amount of their outlay in making the preparation. Under this provision of the contract the parties had already expended One Hundred and Forty-five Thousand Dollars, for teams, wagons, &c., for which amount the Government was liable, if subsistence was not furnished for transportation.

It had also been ascertained, by experiment, that flour could not be transported across the plains in the month of April without a large portion of it becoming spoiled and baked, so as to render it unfit for food for either man or beast. This rendered the supplies for the army very uncertain, for although the flour might be condemned, and the loss fall on the Eastern Contractor, nevertheless the troops would absolutely suffer from the absence of a good article, fit for food. The condemnation of the spoiled article was a source of but little comfort to the famished soldier.

Under such circumstances it became an object of importance to the Government to avoid paying transportation on spoiled flour, and to secure a fresh, merchantable article for the Army. Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, who held the transportation contract, which *the Government could not annul*, came forward with the following proposition. To furnish a superior article of fresh and sweet superfine flour to the army in Utah just as it might be wanted and subject to inspection by the proper officers. For it they would charge the Government the St. Louis price for the same article, *with the present price of transportation* added, as fixed by the existing contract. They would also release the Government from any liability for indemnity or loss, and would deliver the flour in camp at their own risk. This was the proposition of Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, which being submitted to the venerable chief of the Quartermaster-General's Office, Gen. THOMAS S. JESUP, received the following indorsement from that able and prudent officer:

"When troops are in the field they should be supplied by Government trains, but when posts have been established permanently, their garrisons should be supplied with subsistence and all other articles, (readily damaged by the weather,) by contract for the season, as a contractor who is at the risk of himself, will furnish a better article. By the measure proposed, the public will save at least the loss of all damaged supplies as well as the transportation on them."

This indorsement bears date April 8, 1859, and on the 23d day of the same month, Secretary FLOYD sanctions the views of Gen. JESUP in these words:

"As this proposition will result in a certain and large saving to the United States, to wit: the amount of all damages to flour and the price of transportation on damaged stores, it is accepted."

Under this arrangement, Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL receive precisely the same compensation secured them under the previously existing contract, while the Government avoids all losses resulting from damaged supplies or useless transportation. It is charged that other parties were willing to furnish flour for the army (830,000 pounds, and not 2,000,000 pounds, as stated by a Camp Floyd correspondent) at a much less price. This may be very true, but the case was not one of ordinary contract, to be let to the lowest bidder, but rather a *compromise* with parties holding a valid contract—and a compromise so favorable to the Government as to induce General JESUP to recommend its acceptance, and to say "the public would save at least the loss of all damaged supplies, as well as the transportation on them." It was this recommendation of the Quartermaster-General which Governor FLOYD approved, and which has induced ill-advised correspondents to charge fraud and corruption upon the able and distinguished Secretary of War. It is only necessary to become acquainted with the facts of the case, to satisfy any honorable mind that Governor FLOYD and his subordinates have been grievously wronged by these grave charges—charges originating, I am satisfied, in a misconception of the true character of the transaction. Q.

Capt. Perkins' Claim on the Russian Government.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 12, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed in your issue of the 8th inst., under the head of special dispatches the following erroneous and mischievous message:

"It is now understood here that the Russian Government wholly repudiates the Perkins claim as entirely without merit, there being no proof whatever of any contract."

It has never been the aim of Captain B. F. PERKINS to argue the merits of his claim in the public journals. He is, and has been, willing that those to whom official position gives the power should pass upon it, whether acting in Washington or St. Petersburg; nor is it now intended to say more than enough to correct the dispatch. It is false; there has not been any such action by the "Russian Government" as is stated. If, however, by the "Russian Government" is meant the Russian Legation here, I will admit that M. DE STOECKL, representing his Imperial master, made contracts for munitions of war in this country with an American citizen, who fully carried out his part of them, but which were "wholly repudiated" by M. DE STOECKL, and the facts in the proceedings are now being properly developed before our State Department, in order that they may be presented at St. Petersburg, whither they will certainly be carried at an early day.

The assertion that the "claim is entirely without merit, there being no proof whatever of any contract," is offensive in the extreme, and if made by the connivance, or with the sanction of M. DE STOECKL, deserves both exposure and censure. The proof on file in both of the claims of Capt. PERKINS, is sufficient to convict M. DE STOECKL, or Capt. OTTO LILIENFELD, who acted also as an agent for the Russian Government, of felony, were it not impeached. It consists of nothing less than an autograph note from the Imperial Legation to the agent in New-York, as the initiative in the negotiation, which is followed by interviews and positive stipulations entered into by the parties, and proven by gentlemen of the highest respectability, who knew the facts, and who have given their solemn oaths to their truth. Now, while the case is in this condition, it is a high degree of impudence for any one, whether a member of the Imperial Legation, or prompted to speak for it, to say to the world, "there being no proof whatever of any contract." Such is not only a reflection upon the case, but also upon the witnesses and counsel, which cannot be passed over.

If any parties who have the power to act, or the means of procuring such action, desire to test the evidence in the cases, let them constitute a competent tribunal for such purpose, and see what it does or does not prove. This proposal has been made to the Imperial Legation; proffers, which eminent counsel and merchants have characterized as "most generous," have been transmitted to M. DE STOECKL through the medium of the State Department, and he has been solicited to have the matter left to arbitration, but has refused—hence the only steps which the claimant could take to procure indemnity for violated rights have been entered upon by a citizen who has been ruined by confiding in the honor and good faith of the representative of a foreign Government, and such dispatches as the one of the 8th alluded to are additional oppression.

Were Capt. PERKINS seeking to collect a claim from the Russian Government without proving a right it would be quite a different thing, meriting all censure. But he has presented himself before the highest tribunal of his country, with his vouchers and testimony, begging a hearing, and that justice be awarded him. His application has been opposed by the Russian Legation, but the whole proofs in the case will, at no distant day, be published, word for word, as on our file; but while the controversy is pending such publication would not be proper. There is no anxiety on his part as to the effect of the testimony, but the burden is enough in the tedious manner of considering it.

I trust that there will be no further unwarranted allusion to this subject, and have the honor to be

JOSEPH B. STEWART,
Of counsel for B. W. PERKINS.

Contemplated Duel between O. Jennings Wise, Esq., and Patrick Henry Aylett, Esq., both of Richmond, Va.—Cause of the Difficulty, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 12.

Information has reached here from Richmond of a contemplated duel between O. JENNINGS WISE, Esq., of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and PATRICK HENRY AYLETT, Esq., a lawyer of that city, and for many years a regular contributor to the editorial columns of the Richmond *Examiner*. The parties with their friends are understood to be on their way to this city, or to Baltimore, having effectually evaded the vigilance of the police authorities at Richmond.

The difficulty grew out of the recent discussion between the *Enquirer* and *Examiner* on the subject of "Intervention" and "Non-intervention," the following articles in the *Enquirer* constituting the immediate cause. I will state that WM. OLD, Jr., is the regular editor of the *Examiner*, and from what I have ascertained AYLETT's participation in the controversy was learned through some private channel, or else suspected from some peculiar characteristic in his style of writing.

In the *Enquirer* of the 7th inst. the following article appeared in which it will be seen the first intimations of suspicion regarding the writer in the *Examiner* are given:

"THE EXAMINER'S LAST.—The leading article in the *Examiner*, of yesterday, is evidently the work of some pen other than that of the editor of that paper. Unless we are altogether incapable of detecting 'earmarks' we can easily designate the head that dictated it, if not the hand that wrote it. We merely suggest to this editorial auxiliary that, if he expects to make capital among the Democracy of Virginia by sneers at the 'Sanford letter,' its author and its recipient, he had better commence the task *by some such analytical discussions as appeared in the Examiner some five years ago*. As to the 'subsidy' issue, we used the word with a full sense of its meaning, and we have never retracted it. We again suggest that if the auxiliary editor desires to rip up old issues between us, he had better commence at the beginning. The following view of the past and present position of the *Enquirer* is strictly correct. The *Enquirer* has more than once insisted that the Convention at Charleston should not shirk, pass by or ignore the doctrine of Congressional intervention. We understood the *Enquirer* as saying that in no event should the Convention fail to meet that issue. It insisted that it must meet the question face to face, without equivocation or hesitation.

Exactly, and so we still insist; and had the auxiliary editor paid more attention to our article and less to his awkward attempts at feeble ridicule, he would have seen that we never have swerved from that position. We also regret to find the editorial columns of the *Examiner* avowing unblushingly a willingness to '*shirk*' or '*equivocate*' under any circumstances. That the auxiliary editor had '*hoped*' for some less '*mild*' expression of our views by no means surprises us. We can also inform the auxiliary editor of the *Examiner* that, unless we are much mistaken, he is much better accustomed to the position of a suppliant than is the *Enquirer*, or the host of conservative Democrats of which we are the acknowledged organ. Moreover, the conservative Democracy will appear before the Charleston Convention, not with the 'prayer of a petitioner,' asking a 'boon,' as this Mr. AUGUSTUS TOMLINSON, of the *Examiner*, would seem to indicate, but as honest men and fearless Democrats demanding a right—demanding that the truth, and the whole truth shall be inscribed on the banner of their party, and that the banner shall be committed to the hands of some honest man too proud to 'equivocate' about a doctrine, or to 'shirk' a principle."

The words, "Some such analytical discussion," &c. which I have italicised, refer to attacks made by AYLETT on Governor WISE, through the *Examiner*, immediately preceding or subsequent to his nomination for the Governorship. A gentleman here who is perfectly intimate with all the circumstances connected with the "analytical *discussion*" referred to, made some significant intimations, which I could see were by NO means complimentary to Mr. AYLETT. There was enough in his remarks to satisfy me that the present difficulty between young WISE and AYLETT had its real origin in some cause antecedent to the recent discussion. O.

Expenses of Juvenile Charities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The friends of the Children's Aid Society felt that the public had had about enough of this subject, and they were willing to leave the questions discussed on their merits; but some assertions of a "Director" of the Juvenile Asylum in your journal may, unless corrected, make a false impression.

The real points of debate are not figures of expense, but *what are expenses?* We have made, at Mr. BRACE's request, a careful investigation of the reports of the Juvenile Asylum for the last six years, and do not find his estimates essentially different from ours. So far as we see, the balances are not at all included in Mr. B.'s summing up.

There are certain investments, it is true, of which one can hardly say how far they are to be reckoned as "expenses," and the reports of receipts by the Asylum are somewhat ambiguous, so that to avoid question we will merely take the expenses for

1853	$101,478	1856	$62,759
1854	39,697	1857	38,761
1855	90,835	1858	84,431
Total			$417,961

This sum varies, it will be observed, from the statements made by Mr. BRACE, as his was the "whole sum of receipts and expenditures," wherein may be included some investments on which, perhaps, the interest alone should be reckoned.

We submit now that Mr. BRACE's original statement is fully borne out by this estimate of expenses.

The whole number of children indentured by the Asylum, (a fact not questioned,) is 1,162 for six years, or an average of about 194 a year. Deducting from the whole expense of the Juvenile Asylum of $417,961, a liberal sum,—say $300,000 for the temporary expenses of those who "pass through" and for buildings—we still have $117,961 as the total expenses of housing and placing 1,162 children, or an average of $100 per head. Or on the other hand, taking the "Director's" own statement of $210,842, as the "working expenses," that is an average of about $35,000 per year for six years, and adding the interest at 7 per cent. on $135,000, expended for buildings and lots, we have about $44,450 as the present annual expenses of the Juvenile Asylum, of which the principal result is the indenturing of an average of 194 children per annum. Deducting from these expenses one-half for those temporarily committed, and we still have an average of over $160 for each child indentured.

This discussion, it should be remembered, was forced upon the friends of the Children's Aid Society in the Reformatory Convention. We have not sought it.

We were even told there, as the "Director" mildly intimates, that our children were "scattering moral plagues through the West." By a fortunate circumstance there was present a Superintendent of one of the leading Reformatory Institutions of the West, Mr. NICHOLS, of the Chicago Reform School—a place where such lads as we send would inevitably drift, if they turned out badly. We asked Mr. N. personally as to his experience in this matter, and he stated that out of the 12 or 15 New-York boys who had been sent by the Illinois Courts to his Institution, but one or two were from the Children's Aid Society and the rest from the Juvenile Asylum.

We do not state this in any vaunting spirit. God forbid! The work of reform is hard enough at the best. The most perfect system and the most Christian men, may well be satisfied if only a few from the vast numbers of hardened lads from this City are raised up by them to useful manhood. Let us vie with one another in saving the most possible, and charitably forget the failures.

A TRUSTEE
Of the Children's Aid Society.

Excommunication of the Rev. Mr. Hatch.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper, this morning, correctly states that the Rev. Mr. HATCH was excommunicated, last Tuesday evening, by the Church of the Puritans, on account of his views and actions respecting the Christian Sabbath. But your report conveys the impression that Mr. H. found some sympathy in three members of the Church who voted against the motion. This is not the case. Every one of the three declared himself in favor of the excission except in some minor details. One wanted to say "withdraw fellowship and communion" instead of "excommunicate." One was only recently a member of the Church and wanted to hear the defence which Mr. H. presented some months ago, when he was tried. The third, though connected with the Church at that time, was not present at the trial and wished to hear his defence. But all declared that they voted "No," not because opposed to disavowing Mr. H.'s views, but on the grounds above stated.

Please correct this erroneous impression, and do not let your readers imagine that Mr. H.'s views on the Sabbath find any sympathy in the Church of the Puritans, of which he is no longer a member. We sincerely pity, but strenuously disavow him and them.

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH.

Wisconsin Securities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remarks in your valuable paper of the 11th inst., signed "Bondholder," are just. I cannot yet make up my mind that the City of Racine, whose bonds I hold, and purchased in good faith, will repudiate their own acts. I believe there are honest, true and virtuous men in Racine, who spurn the idea of evading an honorable debt. I also believe Governor RANDALL is a man of the strictest integrity; and let the citizens of Racine read carefully his last message, replete with sound views, and follow his advice, and we bondholders would have no cause of fear.

RURAL BONDHOLDER.

Freaks of the Lightning.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the thunder-storm of Wednesday afternoon, the tower on the dwelling of Mr. SAMUEL R TREMBLEY, at Bergen Point, N. J., was struck by lightning, tearing from it a portion of the weather-boarding. The electric fluid, in passing through the house, entered the room where Mr. T.'s two daughters were sitting, startling them with fright, but doing no other injury. Continuing its course, it entered the basement, striking a little girl on the finger, giving her a heavy shock, but otherwise not injuring her. The explosion was similar to that of a loud fire-cracker.

Col. William Latham, formerly a resident of Cincinnati, died in Texas on the 13th June. Col. Latham received his military title during the Mexican War, in which he commanded a body of the Ohio volunteers.

The Isthmus.

FESTIVITIES AT PANAMA—HOW THEY CELEBRATE THE FOURTH IN THE TROPICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 4, 1859.

I wrote you fully yesterday by the *Star of the West* the Isthmus and South American news, and have nothing to add to-day from the coast, the Valparaiso and Central American mails not being due till to-morrow.

To-day, THEO. J. DE SABLA, Esq., United States Vice Consul at this port, Mr. CORWIN being absent, gave a very elegant entertainment at the beautiful mansion of the Consulate. Fral Edwardo Vasquez, el Ilustrisimo Bishop of Panama; Señor José M. Hustado, Intendente Jeneral; Don José de Obaldia, Governor of the State of Panama, and ex-President of New-Granada; Dr. Manuel Morro, Secretary of State; Señor Culalon, Alcalde of Panama; C. T. Bidwell, Esq., Her British Majesty's Consul; Mons. Charpentier, Chancellier in the absence of Viscount St. Sauveux, French Consul; Señor Nicolas Rubio Consul of Peru; Señores José Manuel Arce, Consu of Ecuador; Francisco Alvarado, Consul of Venezuela; Gregorio Miro, Consul of Salvador, Costa Rica and Chili; Mariano Arosemena, Secretary of the Treasury of Panama and Consul of Bolivia; the officers of the United States sloops-of-war *Vandalia* and *St. Marys*, amongst them Dr. Trist, a grandson of Jefferson, were present; also, John Power, Esq., and A. B. Boyd, Esq., editors of the *Star and Herald*, besides a large number of other American and foreign residents and citizens. Speeches and toasts appropriate to the occasion were made, and responded to with enthusiasm, and the greatest good feeling existed. Gov. OBALDIA, after a few eloquent remarks, offered a toast proposing prosperity to the United States and a closer union between her Government and the States of Spanish America. Mr. POWER in a most humorous speech, in his usual happy vein, proposed:

The Ladies—May we never declare our Independence of them, but always go in for the Union, one and undivided.

This evening, several Americans will entertain their countrymen and citizens, and there will be a display of fireworks. Although we have had many "pre-fixed" Fourth-of-July celebrations in Panama, none have ever passed off more pleasantly, or with more *éclat*, than the *impromptu* entertainment of our Vice-Consul, Mr. DE SABLA. F. W. R.

Ramblings in the "Ramble."

There is no spot accessible to the people of this crowded city where the tired citizens, worn with the fatigue of business and enervated by the closeness and confined air of our busy streets, can enjoy an hour of pleasanter repose or more interesting recreation than in a stroll through the Central Park, particularly that portion of it bearing the pretty, simple name of the Ramble. Here, truly, one may ramble at will, and lose himself in the numerous and beautifully laid out winding paths of this romantic and picturesque spot. There are no two walks in all the forty acres of the Ramble which can be called alike. The attention is constantly arrested and the eye pleased by ever-varying scenery. Now we enter a little knoll, cosily shaded by the intermingling branches of the young trees, and made musical by the songs of many birds, some of them rare warblers too, that have made their Summer homes in this lovely retreat; and emerging we find ourselves at the base of a broad pathway, pursuing which, we may turn into innumerable gently sloping serpentine walks, handsomely dotted here and there by little rocky hillocks, or ornamented with flowers, through one or more of which we are led to a stony grotto or cave, formed, by dint of hard labor and a rare taste, out of an immense bed of solid rock, and fashioned into the likeness of a most beautiful arrangement of nature. The entrance to this cave is, on one side, down a flight of irregular stony steps, pieces of flat rocks, which have been so placed as to offer an easy descent into the cool grotto; and on the other, by a smooth path, partially shaded by a sloping hill of large clumps of rocks, selected and arranged with such surprising skill as to completely conceal its artificial structure. This portion of the Ramble, when entirely completed, and when green leaves and trees and mosses shall be thickly mingled and strewn about amid the rocks, will offer a marked contrast, in its deep shade and rugged beauty, to that portion of the Park which the eye encounters on mounting, by a rounding pathway, the gently rising hill on the right. Here we have a splendid view, entirely unbroken, for upwards of a quarter of a mile, of the winding lake, which will cover twenty acres, and of the romantic and striking features of the Park, with its broad level walks, shaded by trees of twenty years' growth, which have been planted on either side, and of the play-ground, and the parade-ground, and of the magnificent stone terrace, which, when finished, with its broad staircases on either side, will be the finest structure of the kind ever attempted in this country. Descending the hill, we approach the Reservoir, beside which there is to be a stone tower, giving a view of the entire Park. A bell-tower, a temporary affair, now occupies the spot, and is used as a signal point for the officers of the work, when to prepare for and quit operations. It is open to visitors, and is a capital place from which to obtain a view of the entire plan of the Park, the work going on within it, and the progress which has already been made.

The whole Park covers eight hundred and forty acres, extending from Fifty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Tenth-street, between the Fifth and Eighth avenues. It is two and three quarter miles in length, and a half mile wide. The plan of the carriage-road and the bridle-road, two prominent beauties of the Park, is perfect, both as regards picturesque beauty and personal safety. The carriage-road covers nine miles, winding through all parts of the Park, and the bridle-road four miles, lying chiefly on the west side of the Park. The carriage-road is from sixty to eighty feet wide—that for equestrians not quite so broad. These two roads are entirely separated from the Play-ground, Promenade, the Ramble, and all portions of the Park, intended for the enjoyment of pedestrians. The rides are everywhere made independent of the drives, but horsemen can enter the carriage-road if they choose. Footpaths also generally accompany the drives on one or both sides, within speaking distance. Thus the pedestrian may stroll about at his ease, without fear of carriage wheels or horses' hoofs; children may run about and play, without danger, and games of cricket and base-ball may be enjoyed without fear of interruption.

The Park, as divided by working lines into different tracts, has the following: "The central plateau, the eastern plateau, the southern valley, and the central valley." The central plateau lying near the centre of the lower park, and covering when completed about 30 acres of level ground, is that portion occupied by the play-ground and promenade; a wide part of it having the appearance of an open lawn or common, and to be used upon "special occasions" for military displays.

The "Southern Valley" is that part intended for matches and games of cricket and base-ball. The "Central Valley" is that portion covered by the waters of the Lake, filling a shallow basin of irregular outline. On the north and east of the Lake is a broad hill-side, which has been already described as the Ramble. The view of the shady cluster of walks of modulating ground is particularly interesting from the more level Promenade at the other side of the Lake, the descent to which, from the Promenade, will be by means of the beautiful ornamental stone terrace formerly mentioned. Mr. OLMSTED, the architect-in-chief, tells us that, "looking northward from the terrace, the small tower before spoken of will be the only artificial structure in sight, the Reservoir being "planted out," and the rising ground on the right and left shutting out the City. The foreground of this landscape will be enriched with architectural decorations and a fountain. The Ramble is crossed by no road, but entirely laid out in shades and secluded walks.

It is impossible to form any idea of the vast amount of work which has been done upon this Park so far as it has progressed, without first being made acquainted with the nature of the soil to be worked. The site of the Park, when purchased by the City, was a combination of muddy swamps, bogs, mountains of garbage and ashes, bone-boiling and swill establishments, miserable huts, together with ground that, with the exception of a very few acres, was entirely underlaid with ledges of "gneiss rock." During the Autumn of 1857, three hundred dwellings were removed or demolished, together with several factories and hog-feeding establishments. Large tracts, partially covered with stagnant water, were superficially drained, and ten thousand loads of loose stone taken from the surface and carried to the borders of the Park. All this, and much more, had to be accomplished before the ground presented a "respectable" appearance. As much as forty barrels of gunpowder a day has been used for blasting, the rules for which are the safest and most perfect we ever met with. The walks are beautifully graded and gravelled, and the drainage is complete.

Four miles of bridle-road, nearly one-half the Park, may be expected to be completed, so far as the drives, rides, walks and grading of the ground is concerned, before Winter. Most of it will also be planted.

There will be from twenty to thirty bridges, mostly passages for walks or bridlepaths, under the drives, by which all parts of the Park are available to the rider or pedestrian without danger of contact with a vehicle. These constructed are most substantially built, either of granite or Baltimore pressed brick, in combination with the olive-colored Dorchester or Albert stone from Nova Scotia.

Since the season opened from 3,000 to 3,600 men have been employed every working-day. Including those on the reservoir and on the contract work of the Park, there are this week employed 5,000. The rules are such, and the system of discipline and police so efficient, that no person at all disposed to disorder can remain long upon the work. Not a man has as yet been injured by blasting, not one died from the effects of "sunstroke." For every forty men there is a water-boy to bring to them fresh drinking water. Every Policeman carries remedies which are used in cases of sunstroke, and every Foreman has printed directions how to act if one of his men falls. The men are paid always in gold and silver, on the Park, once in two weeks, but not on Saturday night, as is the usual custom. Very rarely are men seen intoxicated on the Park, and whenever one is observed, he is arrested and dismissed; while, if a man is absent three days in succession, he is also discharged. Thus, if careless or dissipated laborers get on, they are, by such rules, strictly enforced, rapidly worked off. A court is held daily, at fixed hours, at the Superintendent's office, at which any laborer may appear, who has to complain of harsh or unjust treatment, and obtain prompt redress.

From ten to fifteen thousand persons visit the Park every Sabbath, and every day ladies and children, accompanied by their nurses, may be found strolling through the pleasant shades of the Ramble.

POLITICAL.

Resolutions of the Whig General Committee on the Re-Opening of the Slave-trade.

The National Whig General Committee of New-York held a meeting, on Tuesday evening, at Thorp's Hotel, in Broadway, when the Chairman called up for consideration the following resolution, introduced by him some months ago, and laid upon the table for the consideration and advice of Whig friends.

The Chairman moved the passage of said resolution, accompanied by the following, to be passed at the same time:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Committee, it is not expedient at this time further to discuss or agitate the question of the Slavery of the African race in this country. That it be respectfully recommended to every citizen to vote and act according to his convictions of right and duty; but those who, with us, believe that sufficient has been said and written for the purpose of explanation and elucidation, will forbear further discussion of the subject of slavery, and turn their attention to other topics of general importance, such as our foreign relations, including the question of the extension of territory, the building of railroads for national purposes, the improvement of our harbors, and the navigation of our rivers, to facilitate internal commerce; the subjects of currency, and a tariff of duties and other means for developing our own internal resources and home wealth, and binding together by the ties of interest and fraternal feelings the various parts and sections of our widely extended Republic.

Whereas, The above resolution was introduced for the consideration of the Committee in the early part of the present year, and had relation to the discussions relative to Slavery which agitated the country at that time, and which had brought into existence parties of a sectional character; but since the introduction of the resolution a question has most unexpectedly arisen in some parts of the country of a novel character—a question whether the African Slave-trade ought to be revived; this question the Committee does not regard as one of a sectional character, for there is no geographical section of the United States in favor of the revival of the trade which long since became the abhorrence of most of the civilized countries of the world. The Committee does not believe there is one State in this Union which would approve of such a revival, and they entertain not a doubt that a very large majority of the slave-holding States themselves would, if called upon, be found utterly and indignantly opposed to the repeal of the law of the United States abolishing the African Slave-trade; therefore be it

Resolved, That in passing the above resolution the National Whig General Committee of New-York would not be understood as recommending or suggesting that any citizen of the United States, or any human being residing in this Republic, who may not be a citizen, should be restrained by any consideration whatever from expressing openly, decidedly, and if it please him, indignantly on all proper occasions, his opposition to, and his abhorrence of, the African Slave trade.

Resolved, Also, that this Committee regret to say that they think it not inappropriate or uncalled for, at this time, to declare their firm adherence to the great fundamental principle of Republican liberty—obedience to laws constitutionally enacted. Submission to the will of a majority of the people, lawfully expressed, underlies the foundation of every republic. We have as little respect for the citizens of Syracuse, in New-York, or Oberlin, in Ohio, as for those of Charleston, in South Carolina, or Savannah, in Georgia, who openly violate this principle. They are alike, in our judgment, traitors, who conspire against the welfare and very existence of the State, and should be held up to the scorn of mankind.

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

HIRAM KETCHUM, Chairman.
ROBERT C. DWYER and JOHN P. DODGE, Secretaries.

Tammany Hall vs. The Administration.

MR. CASS' DOCTRINE AS TO THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS ABROAD REPUDIATED.

The following series of resolutions, reported by Mr. VANCE at the last meeting of the Democratic General Committee of this City, were unanimously adopted at Tammany Hall, on last Tuesday night:

Your Committee to whom was referred the subject of the protection due to naturalized citizens returning to the country of their birth, respectfully report that they have seriously considered the question, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

First—That the right of expatriation has been asserted and maintained from the foundation of the Government of the United States by the American people.

Second—That the right of expatriation involves the right to renounce the natural allegiance which persons owe to the Government under which they are born, and to choose the Government under whose laws they shall live.

Third—That every person of foreign birth who, not being a criminal under the laws of his native country at the time of his arrival in this country, or who has not fled here to escape penalties or obligations incurred previous to his escape, is entitled, upon taking the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and laws of this Republic, to as full and as emphatic protection, wherever he may be, as if he were a native-born citizen.

Fourth—That it has always been the creed of the Democratic Party, to welcome to our shores foreigners, intending to become citizens, or flying from the oppressive rule of foreign despotism, and to extend to them all the rights and immunities enjoyed by those born on our soil.

Fifth—That the enemies of the American Democracy have always been the zealous and uncompromising enemies of the rights of naturalized citizens to an equality in political and social privileges in the Confederacy, and that no anti-Democratic administration has ever asserted or maintained the doctrine that naturalized citizens should be protected abroad, in all respects like native born citizens.

Your Committee therefore regard the present professions and pretensions of portions of the Opposition as not only insincere, but basely hypocritical and delusive, as contrary to all their past history, and as unworthy the belief or confidence of those whom they seek to deceive. But to silence all cavil and to demonstrate that the Democracy are true to their time-honored principles, they submit for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That under the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and constitutions of the several States, citizens by birth or adoption are substantially invested with similar rights and privileges, and without reference to creed or origin are equally entitled to receive the protection of the Federal Government, not only within the territory of the United States, but in every civilized nation of the world to which such citizens may resort for business or pleasure.

Resolved, That though citizens of foreign birth are unquestionably responsible for crimes or civil obligations committed or incurred in their native country previous to emigrating, they cannot, in consonance with sound policy, acknowledged international law, or the spirit of our institutions, be compelled, on revisiting these countries, to enter into the military service of their rulers, allegiance to which they solemnly and utterly abjured when invested with the high privilege of American citizenship, and which service, from its nature, implies the exercise of political authority in the most arbitrary and offensive form.

Resolved, That this doctrine not only conflicts with important personal rights and commercial interests, but if insisted upon and adopted by European Governments, and unresisted by our own, is calculated to impair our character as a free nation, bound we believe by every consideration of patriotism and policy to protect the persons and property of its citizens whether at home or abroad.

Resolved, That if the rights of adopted citizens are disregarded by foreign nations, and existing treaties are deemed inadequate to their protection or redress, we call upon the Government of the United States to take immediate steps to effect the necessary amendments, providing that no adopted citizen shall be held subject, on his return to his native country, to military or civil duties; and we entertain the fullest confidence that the present Administration will discharge this duty with promptness, intelligence and success.

Resolved, That we denounce the false and hypocritical attempts now being made by the notorious and inveterate enemies of adopted citizens to alienate them from the National Democracy, though constituting the only political party since the passage of the Virginia Resolutions by THOMAS JEFFERSON, and the enactment of the alien and sedition laws under the elder ADAMS, that has had the honesty, justice and strength to uphold the political and religious rights of the foreign-born citizen, and claim and enforce on his behalf all the immunities and privileges accorded to citizens of native birth.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW CHILDREN.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a communication from Superintendent FORNEY, dated Great Salt Lake City, June 16, 1859, in which he states he cannot as yet say what time precisely the children will be put *en route* for Leavenworth, but presumes within a week or ten days. He adds that after the finding of the sixteen children, thinking it possible that there might be others, he sent his express back, escorted by a certain military command, with directions to make further search, and in a short time they returned bringing with them another child—thus making seventeen in all.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

Important Official Paper.

THE POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION DEFINED.

From the Constitution, July 14.

So much misapprehension prevails in reference to the views of the Administration on this question, that we embrace the opportunity furnished by a practical case, which has recently arisen in the kingdom of Hanover, to refer to it again.

The case is that of a naturalized citizen of the United States who is a native of Hanover, and who, when he left his native country, was neither in actual service in the Hanoverian army nor had been drafted to serve in it, but who has yet, upon his return to Hanover, been deprived of his liberty and compelled to do military duty.

The intervention of our Government having thus become necessary, the whole subject of the rights of our naturalized citizens has received the renewed and careful consideration of the President, and his views, as well as those of his entire Cabinet, upon this important subject, will be found in the following extract which we are permitted to make from a dispatch transmitted a few days ago, from the Department of State to our Minister at Berlin in relation to the case referred to.

It is impossible to add anything to the strength and clearness of this statement; and we are persuaded that it will meet the full concurrence of every reflecting man in the country:

Extract of a dispatch from the Department of State to the Minister of the United States at Berlin, dated July 8, 1859.

The right of expatriation cannot at this day be doubted or denied in the United States. The idea has been repudiated ever since the origin of our Government, that a man is bound to remain forever in the country of his birth, and that he has no right to exercise his free will and consult his own happiness by selecting a new home. The most eminent writers on public law recognise the right of expatriation. This can only be contested by those who in the nineteenth century are still devoted to the ancient feudal law with all its oppression. The doctrine of perpetual allegiance is a relic of barbarism which has been gradually disappearing from Christendom during the last century.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes the natural right of expatriation, by conferring upon Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." Indeed, it was one of the grievances alleged against the British King in the Declaration of Independence, that he had "endeavored to prevent the population of these States—for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither," &c., &c. The Constitution thus clearly recognizes the principle of expatriation in the strongest manner. It would have been inconsistent in itself, and unworthy of the character of the authors of that instrument, to hold out inducements to foreigners to abandon their native land, to renounce their allegiance to their native Government, and to become citizens of the United States, if they had not been convinced of the absolute and unconditional right of expatriation. Congress have uniformly acted upon this principle ever since the commencement of the Federal Government. They established "a uniform rule of naturalization" nearly seventy years ago. There has since been no period in our history when laws for this purpose did not exist, though their provisions have undergone successive changes. The alien, in order to become a citizen, must declare on oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution of the United States; and, at the same time, he is required to absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen.

The exercise of the right of naturalization, and the consequent recognition of the principle of expatriation, are not confined to the Government of the United States. There is not a country in Europe, I believe, at the present moment, where the law does not authorize the naturalization of foreigners in one form or other. Indeed, in some of these countries this law is more liberal than our own towards foreigners.

The question, then, arises, what rights do our laws confer upon a foreigner by granting him naturalization? I answer, all the rights, privileges, and immunities which belong to a native-born citizen, in their full extent, with the single qualification that under the Constitution, "no person except a natural-born citizen is eligible to the office of President." With this exception—*the naturalized citizen, from and after the date of his naturalization, both at home and abroad, is placed upon the very same footing with the native citizen.* He is neither in a better nor a worse condition. If a native citizen chooses to take up his residence in a foreign country for the purpose of advancing his fortune or promoting his happiness, he is, whilst there, bound to obey its municipal laws equally with those who have lived in it all their lives. He goes abroad with his eyes open; and if these laws be arbitrary and unjust, he has chosen to abide by the consequences. If they are administered in an equal spirit towards himself and towards native subjects, this Government have no right to interfere authoritatively in his behalf. To do this would be to violate the right of an independent nation to legislate within its own Territories. If this Government were to undertake such a task, we might soon be involved in trouble with nearly the whole world. To protect our citizens against the application of this principle of universal law, in its full extent, we have treaties with several nations securing exemption to American citizens when residing abroad from some of the onerous duties required from their own subjects. Where no such treaty exists and an American citizen has committed a crime or incurred a penalty for violating any municipal law whatever of the country of his temporary residence, he is just as liable to be tried and punished for his offence, as though he had resided in it from the day of his birth. If this has not been done before his departure and he should voluntarily return under the same jurisdiction, he may be tried and punished for the offence upon principles of universal law. Under such circumstances no person would think of contending that an intermediate residence in his own country for years would deprive the Government whose laws he had violated of the power to enforce their execution. The very same principle, and no other, is applicable to the case of a naturalized citizen, should he choose to return to his native country. In that case, if he had committed an offence against the law before his departure, he is responsible for it in the same manner as the native American citizen to whom I have referred. In the language of the late Mr. MASON, in his letter of the 10th January, 1854, to Mr. JACKSON, then our *Chargé d'Affaires* to Vienna, when speaking of TOUSIG's case, "every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to them, whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred upon the transgressor, if found within its jurisdiction." This principle is too well established to admit of serious controversy. If one of our native or naturalized citizens were to expose himself to punishment by the commission of an offence against any of our laws, State or national, and afterwards become a naturalized subject of a foreign country, he would not have the hardihood to contend, upon voluntarily returning within our jurisdiction, that his naturalization relieved him from the punishment due to his crime; much less could he appeal to the government of his adopted country to protect him against his responsibility to the United States or any of the States. This Government would not for a moment listen to such an appeal.

Whilst these principles cannot be contested, great care should be taken in their application, especially our naturalized citizens. The moment a foreigner becomes na

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 14.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 68, Cou.108	50	Reading R.....s15 42⅜	
200 Virginia 6s.....94⅛	200	do.....b30 43⅜	
2,000 Georgia State 6s. 97	200	do.....43⅜	
5,000 Miss. St. 6s, at 90 83	50	Mich. Cen. R.....s60 41¾	
4,000 do.....c 83¼	50	do.....b10 42	
5,000 do.....s30 83	100	do.....42	
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '65.102⅜	100	do.....b60 42	
1,000 do.....102⅜	100	do.....s30 42	
10,000 Brook City W. L..100	50	do.....b10 42⅛	
2 000 Hud Riv 1st M.104⅜	135	M. S. & N. Ia. s. 25¾	
2 000 Hud. R.R. 2d M. 93	150	do.....s30 25	
5,000 M.C.R. 8 P c 1st M. S. F. Conv't B 90	50	do.....26⅛	
	50	do.....b10 25⅞	
1,000 M So. S. F Bds. 60	50	Panama Railroad.c 117⅜	
2,100 Ill. Cen. R. B... 84	00	do.....118	
1,000 do.....85¾	100	do.....b60 118	
2,000 L.E.& W. 1st M.B 71½	100	do.....s30 117⅜	
1,000 L E & W. 2d M.B 41¼	50	do.....b30 118	
2,000 do.....41	50	Ill. Cen. R.....b30 63⅛	
30 Am. Exchange Bk.101¾	7	C. Col & Cin. R.... 97¾	
15 Bank of New-York 100⅜	93	do.....93	
13 do.....100¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.....c 64	
84 Metropolitan Bank.108¾	100	do.....s90 64	
10 Shoe & Leather B'k.113	100	do.....b60 64	
5 Park Bank.....104⅜	20	do.....64¼	
350 Canton Company ..18⅝	50	do.....s30 64⅜	
50 Pacific M. SS. Co ..68	200	Cleve. & Toledo R... 25⅜	
40 Del & Hud. Canal Co 89⅛	200	do.....s10 25⅜	
50 N. Y. Cen. R.....b60 74⅛	200	do.....b60 25⅝	
100 do.....s10 74	150	Chic. & Rock Is R. 61⅜	
300 do.....s5 74	400	do.....61⅜	
300 do.....14¾	100	do.....b10 61⅝	
57 Hudson River R... 32⅜	50	do.....s30 61¾	
20 La Crosse & Mil. R. ⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 Tennessee 6s, '90 89	$25	Erie Railroad.....	6¾
1 000 do.....88⅞	200	do.....6¾	
1,000 Missouri State 6s 83⅜	25	Panama Railroad...118	
5,000 do.....83½	50	do.....s30 117⅝	
1,000 Hud. Riv. 3d Mt. 75¾	250	Reading Rail'd..... 43	
3,000 do.....76	25	Mich. Central R.... 42	
1,000 Ill Central R. Bs 83⅞	50	do.....s30 42	
20 Ill. Cen. Railroad.. 63¾	150	do.....s30 42⅛	
50 do.....64	50	do.....b60 42⅜	
10 Commonwealth Bk. 98	25	do.....42⅜	
100 N. Y. Cent. R.....74⅜	300	do.....b60 42⅝	
400 do.....74¼	100	M. S. & N.I.G.R.s30 26¼	
100 do.....s30 74¼	100	do.....b60 26⅜	
10 do.....74¾	300	do.....s30 26⅜	
300 Harlem Railroad.... 10	100	do.....26⅝	

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$4 000 L. C. & M. L.g.8s 15¾	26	Tradesmens' Bank.108	
1,000 C. St. P. & F. du Lac land grant 8s.... 7	50	St. Nicholas Bank. 98½	
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 7s. 91¾	50	do.....98¾	
1 000 D. M. & T. R., 7s 55½	10	Met. Fire Ins. Co....119¾	
3,000 Central P. L., 6s.101¾	20	Goodhue F. I. Co....101¾	
1,000 Illinois C. R., 7s. 83½	13	Merchants' F. I Co 172¾	
18 Stuy. Fire Ins. Co. 120	10	Home Fire Ins. Co..179½	
50 Firem's Fund L. Co. 98	15	do.....179¾	
16 Mer. M. Ins. Co....108¾	50	Panama Railroad..c 117¾	
15 Col. Mar. Ins. Co....107	00	do.....118	
16 Hope Fire Ins. Co...100¾	28	do.....s30 118¾	
15 Second avenue R.. 99¾	156	Kings Co. F. I. Co. 94¾	
8 Bank of Comth..... 97	23	Eagle Fire Ins. Co..163	
10 Merch. Ex. Bank..101	10	Washington F.I.Co.153¾	
15 East River Bank....101	20	do.....154¼	
5 N. Y. County Bank.104¾	20	do.....153¾	
13 Artisans Bank..... 93	10	do.....153	
5 Home Fire Ins. Co.117¾	15	Continental F.I.Co.140¾	
15 Harmony F. I. Co.. 95	6	Amer. Express Co.. 18¾	
20 Gallatin F. Ins. Co. 90	6	N. Y. & N. H. R.... 55	
50 East River Bank.... 93			

THURSDAY, July 14—P. M.

There was increased strength in prices on the Stock Exchange to-day, and the Share market finally closed in the afternoon nearly 1 ₱ cent. higher on some of the Western Stocks, and ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. higher on Reading and New-York Central than on Wednesday. An additional rise of ¼ ₱ cent. was also had on Panama shares. At the early session of the Board of Brokers, the business accomplished was not large. The demand was met with evident hesitation or reluctance by the one part of speculative sellers, and on or after the adjournment prices were higher still on the Street, and subsequently at the Second Board. The top rates of the day were made after the printed sales, viz.: For New-York Central, 74½ sales and bid; Galena, 65; Rock Island, 62; Michigan Central, 43; and Reading 43 ₱ cent. In State Stocks, the price of Missouris was well supported, while Tennessees fell off ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. In Railway Bonds, Hudson Thirds advanced to 76 ₱ cent., and the Michigan 8 ₱ cents to 90 ₱ cent., and there was a demand for Illinois Central Construction Bonds at 84@83⅜ ₱ cent. The general market left off very firm. The *Bull* account is quite considerably on the increase, and the range of orders is gradually extending over nearly the whole list. In the case of two or three of the Western Stocks, where the *Short* lines still out are understood to be large, the advance is decidedly strong, without eliciting the customary readiness from the *Bear* speculators to enter upon new contracts. The new orders for Michigan Central could not be filled this afternoon under 43 ₱ cent., nor in Galena at less than 65 ₱ cent. For Rock Island the buyers were ready to take 60-day contracts, option of the seller, as high as 61½ ₱ cent. The advance in New-York Central to 74½ ₱ cent. brought out only 500 or 600 shares. In Reading, the market is also strong, and the same feeling, we hear by telegraph, obtains in Philadelphia. The Coal tonnage of the Road this week will be nearly or quite 40,000 tons. The demand for Panama is active, both for investment, in moderate parcels of 25@50 shares each, and on speculation. The *Bear* account in the stock is comparatively heavy at the lower prices made 30@60 days ago, and the purchases for delivery to fill these maturing contracts assist the rise. There is a quiet feeling in Pacific Mail shares since the purchase of the Collins steamers, the exact nature of the arrangement and its probable bearing on the fall business of the line being, as yet, unknown to most of the stockholders. Whatever these may turn out, the sellers against the stock are indisposed to increase their contracts. The price is about 68 ₱ cent. Harlem Preferred stock continues firm at 36, and Hudson River at 33@33¼ ₱ cent. Illinois Central improved to 64 ₱ cent. Erie stands about 6¼@⅜ ₱ cent.

In Money affairs, the supply is easy to-day at 5@5½ ₱ cent. on demand loan, first class collateral, and 6@6½ ₱ cent. for prime bills under 90 days. The longer dates are 7 ₱ cent. for strictly choice lists, and 7½@8 ₱ cent. for fair names. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury are $160,000; other receipts $182,000; disbursements $542,000 balance $4,182,270. In the Exchanges there is some business doing in 60-day London at 110¼@110¾ ₱ cent. for standard Bankers' bills, and on Paris at sight at f.5.10. The *Vanderbilt*, for Havre, will not sail until Saturday afternoon, and the mail will be kept open until 2½ o'clock P. M. The *Vigo*, for Liverpool, sails the same day. The probability is these two opportunities will be availed of to ship Bullion to about the extent of the California receipts of Wednesday, say $1,750,000.

The following additional half-yearly dividends have been made: Lamar Fire Insurance, 8 ₱ cent.; Arctic Fire, 8 ₱ cent.; Continental, 7 ₱ cent. to Stockholders, and 50 ₱ cent. of the earned premiums of the year, to be issued to the policy-holders on the 15th of September; the Brooklyn City Railroad, 4 ₱ cent.; Clinton Fire, 7 ₱ cent.; Citizens' Fire, 15 ₱ cent.

The following interesting figures on the Wheat crop in Michigan, are furnished to the Detroit *Advertiser*. The aggregate, on the line of the Michigan Central, is three-fold greater than the amount for the past year on that road, or as 2,225,000 bushels are to 755,961 bushels:

Mr. JAMES BULL, of this city, who has just returned from a tour of observation along the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, furnishes us with the following interesting estimates of the harvest. From conversation with a number of experienced men, added to the results of his own observation, he concludes that the amount of wheat brought to market over the Central road will be at the lowest calculation two million bushels, leaving one half million in the country for bread and seed. The following estimates of the quantity shipped from each station between this City and New Buffalo, both in the form of grain and flour, are generally considered too low:

From New Buffalo and Dayton	25,000 bu.
From Buchanan	50,000
From Niles	200,000
From Dowagaic	150,000
From Decatur	50,000
From Paw Paw	50,000
From Kalamazoo	200,000
From Galesburgh	50 000
From Battle Creek	200 000
From Marshal	200 000
From Albion	200,000
From Parma	50,000
From Jackson	200 000
From Grass Lake	50,000
From Chelsea	50,000
From Dexter	50,000
From Ann Arbor	200,000
From Ypsilanti	200,000
From this side of Ypsilanti, part of which will arrive by teams	50,000
Total	2,225,000 bu.

Mr. BULL brought with him some specimens of the grain from Dexter, Chelsea, Grass Lake and Albion, all of which are remarkably fine.

The June receipts on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road are $359,029, against $402,591 same month last year.

The Broadway Savings Institution has declared the usual semi-annual dividend, payable to depositors.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 14, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 40 bbls. Ashes, 1,934 bbls. Flour, 577 sacks Corn Meal, 11,630 bushels Wheat, 3,646 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Rye, 33,018 bushels Oats, 167 packages Provisions, and 10 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls. Pots, at $5 25, and 15 bbls. Pearls, at $5 81¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 100 bags Java at 15c.; 150 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.; 300 bags Rio at 11c.@11¾c.; and 600 bags St. Domingo at 10½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,500 bales at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.....	9¼	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling, ₱ lb.....	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	12¾	13⅛	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite heavy to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand has been restricted, though prices have been again materially reduced. The eagerness of most holders to sell has occasioned much irregularity in the trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$3 75@ 5 00
Standard Superfine State	5 15@ 5 60
Extra State	5 65@ 6 00
Standard Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65@ 7 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	5 95@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 40@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 05@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 45@ 8 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 9 75
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	6 00@ 9 75

Southern Flour is more active, but at easier prices. Sales have been reported of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $6@$6 50 for mixed brands, and $6 55@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in request at somewhat moderate rates; sales to-day: 5 500 bushels, including fair White Michigan, at $1 50; White Kentucky, at $1 70@$1 75; very good old White Southern, at $1 75; fair to choice new White Southern, at $1 70@$1 82½; prime new Red Southern, at $1 55@$1 56; and good old ditto, at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is in more demand at better prices; sales to-day: 37,000 bushels, at 85c.@89c. for inferior to very good mixed Western, in store and afloat; 90c.@92c. for fair to prime Yellow Jersey; and 92c. for prime Yellow Northern, ₱ bushel. Nothing really new in Southern Corn, which is scarce. Rye is inactive at 86c.@89c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in slack demand, including Canada at 47c.@50c.; Western, 46c.@49c.; State, 43c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c. ₱ bushel.

SUNNY BAGS—Sales 100 bales at 11¾c. each, usual terms.

HAY—Sales to-day 750 bales North River, at 55c.@60c. ₱ 100 lbs.

IRON—Has been quiet to-day, at previous figures. By the *Canada*, at Boston, we have received Mr. THOMAS THORBURN'S Quarterly Report of the Scotch Iron trade, dated Glasgow, June 30, from which we learn that: "The grave complication of affairs on the continent of Europe checked the improvement perceptible in the beginning of April, and discouraged speculative operations, particularly for the rise. Since then, apprehensions that the area of the war may extend beyond the boundaries of Italy, and bring into the field the whole Germanic confederation, have aggravated the stagnation felt in all the pig iron markets. Meanwhile, the business transacted has been on a very moderate scale, home and foreign buyers purchasing only for immediate requirements, and the prices have gradually fallen (with an occasional slight rally) from 52s. 6d. to 47s.—the lowest price touched since 1852—averaging in April 51s. 3d., May 48s. 4d., and in June 48s. ₱ ton for mixed numbers. While those prices are below the cost at which pig iron can now generally be produced, a few of the largest makers have been demanding and obtaining 2s. to 3s. ₱ ton higher for small quantities. Still, the production has not as yet been curtailed, but, on the contrary, the make in last quarter has reached 240 000 tons, and shows, when compared with the preceding three months, an increase of 8,000 tons. The shipments and local consumption during the same period was 280,000 tons. There has, therefore, been only 10,000 tons added to the stocks, which are now 330,000 tons, exclusive of Carron. This accumulation in stock arises chiefly from the falling off in exports to Germany. The malleable iron works and foundries in the district have been generally actively employed, and are experiencing an accession of orders, especially for shipbuilding purposes, for Russia and the recently opened markets in the East. With the Board of Trade returns affording evidence of the general trade of the country being placed on a sound foundation and steadily progressing—with money cheap and most abundant in supply—with the price of iron about 10s. ₱ ton below the average of the last seven years—with most of the foreign and colonial markets bare of iron—and with all the elements for a large and prosperous commerce—a speedy and substantial recovery from the existing depression may be anticipated." The total shipments from Scotland this year as compared with the first six months of the two previous years, have been:

	1859. Tons.	1858. Tons.	1857. Tons.
Foreign	102,695	128 519	135,968
Coastwise	175,405	163,382	131,292
Total	277,501	291,901	267,260

Showing a falling off in foreign of 26,424 tons from 1858, and of 33,873 tons from 1857. Whereas, coastwise, there has been an increase over 1858 of 12,024 tons, and of 44,114 tons over 1857. The local consumption has been good, many of the largest works having been well employed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in less request, and is heavy at $15 90@$16 for Mess, and $12 40@$12 45 for Prime ₱ bbl. Sales 1,000 bbls. Cut Meats are in slack demand, including Hams, at 7¾c.@8¼c., and Shoulders, at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is quite dull and nominal. Lard is in request at former rates; sales to-day, 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Included in the sales were 100 tcs., extra size, (500 lbs.) at 11c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, at former rates. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for extra packed Western Mess; $13 25@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$22; India Mess, $25@$28 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. 450 bbls. were sold within the range. Butter is in limited demand, at 13c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 200 tcs. at from $4@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been moderately dealt in to-day sales having been made of 630 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@7¾c., chiefly at 5¾c.@6¾c.; 75 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@8c.; and, by auction, 197 hhds. New-Orleans at 5½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 25,000 lbs. prime, at 11c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand is good, especially for Green, of which we have heard of sales, effected within a few days, to the extent of 2,000 pkgs., comprising Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, and Imperial, chiefly Young Hyson, at very firm prices.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 150 bbls. at 27c. ₱ gallon. Some holders ask 27¾c.@28c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—*Domestic Markets*—The demand for Wool in New-York, especially for Domestic Fleece, has been moderately active, and has been freely met by most holders, at prices which have been generally favorable to buyers. The receipts are gradually increasing. The reported transactions comprise 175,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, in lots within a range of from 32½c.@55c., chiefly at 40c.@50c.; 50,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, No. 1 to extra, at 30c.@48c.; 25 000 lbs. Canada Fleece, at 33c.@35c.; 320 bales Donskoi, part at 19c.; 225 bales African and Cape, the latter at 33c., and 9,000 lbs. unwashed and washed Curacoa, at 7c.@30c. ₱ lb. In Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, the week's sales did not exceed 80,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and pulled, with 100 bales Cape and 450 bales Peruvians at previous prices. Yesterday, there were sold, by auction, in Boston: 134 bales unwashed Chilian, 10c.@13c.; 384 bales do. Urdigria, 15¾c.@16¾c.; 27 bales French Fleeces, 15¾c.; 35 bales French lambs, 16¾c.@28¾c.; 7 bales black unwashed Donskoi, 6c.; 8 bales do. do., 7¾c.; 60 bales Gig Flocks, ¾c. ₱ lb.; 6 mos. The private advices received the past week continue to report a very high range of prices throughout the West. In New-York State manufacturers have purchased very largely, but in Ohio and other Western States the demand has somewhat abated. The clip of Vermont has also begun to move, some considerable sales having been made there at 40c.@50c. ₱ lb. In Philadelphia, the inquiry was restricted. Included in the sales were 10,000 lbs. ¾ blood and extra fine fleece at 46c.@62c.; 7,000 lbs. ¼ blood and full blood Ohio at 43c.; 10,000 lbs. good Washington County tub at 38c.; 20,000 mixed unwashed at 24½c., all cash, ₱ lb.... *Foreign Markets*—By the *Canada*, at Boston, we have received Messrs. HUGHES & RONALD'S Liverpool Monthly Wool Circular, dated July 1, from which we extract the following notice of the English Wool trade in June: "In the early part of the month only a limited extent of business was done, and English Combing Wools suffered a still further decline, being fully 4d. ₱ lb. below the highest rates current in the beginning of the year; an active demand soon sprang up, which has been well maintained to the present time, at constantly advancing prices, and they are now within 2d. per lb. of the highest point, and very firm, with every prospect of a sound and healthy trade; but it is not unlikely that when buyers have got well supplied a little quietness may ensue for a short time. Some large contracts for military clothing have been given out by the French and Austrian Governments, which has caused good English Head Skin to be much sought after, and certain qualities of East India have also been in demand for the same purpose, as have also some of the lower qualities of River Plate Wools. In finer descriptions the demand has not been active, buyers being afraid to operate freely in the face of the next London public sales, to take place towards the middle of next month, when the quantity will be unusually large. Cordova has been in fair demand. A large business has been done in Peruvian, at moderate rates, chiefly for export and military clothing. Alpaca has engaged a good deal of attention, and the sales amount to 5,000 ballats. Russia Donskol Fleece continues comparatively neglected, but the firm tone of the market for English Combing Wools will have a favorable effect on best parcels of these, as well as of Egyptian, Oporto and similar long-stapled parcels, which are now of current sale. Irish Wools have been in good demand, and prices have advanced to the same extent as English Wool. Scotch has been very quiet, pending the fairs in the North, which will take place shortly. Sheepskins have met with a ready sale, and considerable business might have been done if the market had been better supplied."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 500 bales Cotton at ½d.@5-32d. ₱ lb; 25 tons Salted Hides at 7s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 30s.; and 5 tons Grease Butter at 25s. For London, 13,000 Butt Staves on private terms. For Glasgow, 500 Sides Leather, at 3-16d. ₱ lb., and 60 hhds. Tallow at 6s. A vessel for Cadiz, with light Pipe Staves, and from Cadiz to South America, and thence to, New-York, on private terms.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

THE BIDS FOR CONSTRUCTING THE ROOF OF TOMPKINS MARKET—PROTECTION OF MILKMEN—EXPENSES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT—SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER—THE CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTING THE GATE-HOUSES OF THE NEW RESERVOIR AWARDED TO FAIRCHILD, WALKER & CO.

The Comptroller sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, with regard to the contract for constructing the roof of Tompkins Market. He says that on the 2d of May, the Street Commissioner opened bids for the work, and only two were made—one by Messrs. Gillespie & Maitling for $14,500, and the other by Mr. Noe for $10,525. The Street Commissioner sent the highest bid to the Comptroller for approval of the sureties on the 27th of June. The Comptroller refused to approve them because it was not the lowest bid. The Street Commissioner then addressed a communication to the Common Council informing them of the action of the Comptroller. The Comptroller says further, he sends this communication in order to set himself right, and informs the Common Council that he was endeavoring to save the Treasury about $4,000 when he declined to receive the sureties for the highest bidder. He held that the Street Commissioner should have readvertised the work. The communication was referred.

The Board adopted an ordinance, reported by the Committee on Ordinances, for the protection of the New-York Milkmen, by allowing them to appoint an Inspector to see that they receive in each can the proper measure from country dealers. The milkmen are to pay the Inspector themselves, and his certificate is to be attached to each can.

The Comptroller sent in a communication transmitting a statement and summary of expenditures for the City Government, and the several special and trust accounts for and during the first half of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, amounting to $8,944,505 05. It was directed that it be printed.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner recommending that three steam engines, owned by the City, be withdrawn from the service for the present, for the reason, as stated by the Superintendent of Fire Apparatus, that the Common Council had made no provision for them, while one man was kept to attend them constantly. It was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

The semi-annual report of the Street Commissioner was presented, and it was directed that it be printed. The report is as follows:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 14, 1859.

To the Honorable, the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with section 29 of the Charter of 1857, which requires that "every Head of Department shall report in writing to the Common Council, quarterly, the state of his department, with such suggestions in relation to the improvement thereof, and to the public business connected therewith, as he may deem advisable," I have the honor to submit the following report for the first six months of the present year.

No report was submitted at the end of the first quarter, for the reason that the appropriations for the year were not made until after the expiration of that time.

On the 19th of April last, the Legislature of the State passed an act authorizing the raising of money by tax to meet the current expenses of the City of New-York for the year 1859. This City was, up to that time, without authority to appropriate money for any purpose whatever, with the exception of unexpended balances, already appropriated for special purposes, and which cannot without violation of law, be diverted to other objects.

Such a state of things is productive of great irregularities and uncertainties in business, very embarrassing under any circumstances, and really dangerous to the best interests of the City, and to all law and order, because the charter declares that "no expense shall be incurred by any of the departments or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made, covering such expense." This had been foreseen, and various communications relative thereto were made to the Common Council by this Department from time to time, during the year 1858.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen, in a report to that body, dated December 28th, 1858, recommended that the Common Council urge upon the Legislature the propriety of changing the commencement of the fiscal year of this City from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, in order to avoid the uncertainty and doubt now attending the legality of all the expenditures of the City Government incurred previous to the passage of the Tax Levy by the Legislature.

The Mayor in his last annual message states his opinion that it is important that the fiscal year for this City be changed from the 1st of January to some later period in the year, and gives conclusive reasons therefor.

In compliance with the plain and mandatory terms of the Charter, and in view of the action of the Common Council and opinion of the Mayor, there was fortunately no room for doubt as to what course it was my duty to pursue. My first official act this year, was therefore the transmittal of a communication on the day of the organization of the two Boards, of the present Common Council, stating the necessity for refusing to incur further expenditures under the direction and control of the Street Commissioner until appropriations were made therefor—and asking authority from your Honorable Bodies, to incur such expenditures as were necessary to the well being of the City Government and essential to the safety of property.

Again, on the 13th day of January, in a communication to your Honorable Bodies, after calling your attention to the dangerous and disorganizing state of things then existing, I said: "To prevent the recurrence of this condition of affairs next year, it is necessary for the present Legislature, to make provisions for expenditures to be incurred by the City Government during at least two or three months of the year 1860."

The want of money with which to meet current necessary expenses was highly detrimental to the business of the Department, injurious to the interest of the City, and unsatisfactory and annoying to all. The Street Commissioner's duties, as I understand them, are executive, not legislative—to obey, not to make laws—I therefore awaited the action of the law-making powers.

Certain expenses were, however, incurred by the different Departments before the passage of the Tax Levy, notwithstanding the efforts of this Department; and the Deputy and acting Street Commissioner considered it best, under all the circumstances, after the passage of the Tax Levy, to audit and pass accounts for such expenditures, on the certificate of the Head of the Department under which the expense had been incurred, rather than go into Court with almost a certainty of a verdict against the City.

The passage of the Appropriation Bill by the Common Council, and its approval by the Mayor, on the 17th of February, gave some relief, for the unexpended balances re-appropriated were then made available, but the annual appropriation was not available until the Supervisors were empowered by the Legislature to raise the money by tax; its passage by the Common Council being but a preliminary upon which to base their application to the Legislature for an enabling act.

Various communications from this Department, during the year 1858—the Report of the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen of last year upon the Tax Levy for 1859—the Mayor's Annual Message of January last—all agree in urging upon the Common Council and the Legislature the necessity for wording the act (making or authorizing appropriations) in such manner that there should be no mistake in regard to what work was to be done or supplies furnished, or under whose authority the expenditure was to be made, and what amount of money should be applied to the purpose. The Common Council this year prepared such an ordinance, and based thereon an application to the Legislature for power to raise money by tax. The Legislature, in the "Act authorizing the Tax Levy," entirely ignored the "specific and definite appropriations" to be expended under the direction of particular Heads of Departments, went back to the old plan, arbitrarily and largely reducing ground amounts, without a word as to what work or supplies were to be omitted: leaving this point to be determined by a general scramble, resulting in exhausted appropriations and large arrearages.

Before entering upon an account of the actual business of this Department, for the present year, I would respectfully and urgently request the attention of your Honorable Bodies to the recommendations contained in my annual report for last year, and to those of the Superintendents of the various Bureaux under my charge, and to communications made from time to time, during the last six months, not yet acted upon, a synopsis of which is hereto appended, marked C.

The offices of the Street Commissioner, and of the Bureaux of this Department, with the exception of those of the Collector of Assessments and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, were removed to No. 39 Park-row, in March last. This has enabled me to assign proper offices to the Superintendents and Clerks, thereby affording them proper facilities for the transaction of their official duties, and bringing the different Bureaux of the Department more under the immediate supervision and control of the Street Commissioner.

The system upon which the books, accounts, payments, correspondence and general office business of this Department is conducted was fully described in my last Annual Report. Under this system it would require connivance and collusion on the part of very many persons to conceal any portion of the details, even, of the business transactions of this Department. Alteration of records, without detection, is next to impossible. I am perfectly aware of the fact that all that portion of the business pertaining to the offices may be admirably conducted, and still, if the actual work is not well executed, the whole is practically a failure. The out-door work is in many respects well executed, but in this particular the affairs of the Department are not entirely satisfactory. Serious attention is given to this subject by officers of the Department, and I would recommend that a change be made in the duties, manner of appointing and rate of compensation of Inspectors of work done by contract. There is no use of making specifications unless contractors are compelled to comply with them. The Superintendents of many of the Bureaux are very much confined by office duties. The same is the case with both the Commissioner and Deputy-Commissioner. We must, therefore, of necessity, rely, in a great degree, upon the judgment and integrity of the Inspectors, in regard to the execution of work, in accordance with detailed specifications. It is very important that these officers should be competent and reliable men, thoroughly identified with the Department, experienced in their duties, and able to compel compliance (on the part of contractors) with the specifications for work. I would respectfully suggest that this Department be authorized by ordinance to appoint say not to exceed eight Inspectors of work done by contract under the Bureau of Street Improvements, four Inspectors of work done by contract under the Bureau of Wharves, and two Inspectors of work done by contract under the Bureau of Roads—and that each Inspector be paid monthly for his services, at the rate of $900 per year. I am sure that by this means contract work would be better executed, and at a less cost for supervision, than it has heretofore been. Under the present system it is usual to appoint an Inspector on each work done by contract, whether the time is long or short—the work important or unimportant—at a uniform rate of $3 per day. This duty is not by any means always performed satisfactorily; it admits of improvement—the best way of effecting which is the one above recommended.

The number of Inspectors of work done by contract, employed by this Department on the 30th of June last, was twenty-six. (See Appendix marked F.)

If the services of a sufficient number of competent Inspectors can be permanently secured, the business of this Department will be in about as good condition as it can well be placed under existing laws, but in my Annual Report for 1859, referring to a change in the fiscal year, and the necessity for specific appropriations to be expended under appropriate Head of Departments, I stated, "I do not hesitate to say that until these changes are made the business of this Department cannot be properly conducted." I have had no cause to change this opinion; on the contrary, I adhere to and reiterate it.

In making estimates last year for the expenditures necessary in 1859, this Department labored under serious embarrassments, for want of accurate data upon which to base a reliable opinion. From the best information that could be procured, it was determined to ask for $1,540 000, to be included in the Tax Levy. This, together with the reappropriation of unexpended balances, and the estimate of expenditures on trust account, made the whole estimate a little more than $3,000,000

The Board of Councilmen of 1858 allowed $1,321,070 to be included in the Tax Levy, which reduction, after consultation with their Committee on Finance, was satisfactory to this Department. The Common Council of 1859 inserted to be raised by tax, and expended under direction of the Street Commissioner, $1,350,620. The amount authorized by the Legislature to be raised by tax in 1859 for appropriations, supposed to pertain exclusively to this Department, was $997,125, being about $550,000 less than the original estimate of the Street Commissioner, and about $325,000 less than the amount allowed by the Common Council. In striking out this large amount of money, the Legislature did not say what work was to be omitted, nor did the Common Council thereafter.

The amount reappropriated by the Common Council to be expended under the direction of the Street Commissioner is $485,068 20, which added to the amount as above ($997,125) supposed to be exclusively under this Department, makes the available means of this Department—not including trust funds—$1,082,193 20. Of this amount there has been expended, and requisitions drawn upon the Comptroller for $402,417 65, leaving an unexpended balance of these appropriations, amounting to $1,088,667 60. In addition this Department has drawn requisitions against other appropriations; "Salaries," "City Contingencies," &c.; "Streets Regulating and Grading," &c., (Trust) to the amount of $534,366 99, making the total amount of requisitions drawn by this Department during the first six months of this year, $636,784 64. For full details of these appropriations and the amounts drawn against each, see Appendix A; and for full details in regard to the precise amount applied to each particular object and purpose and for statements of amounts charged Collectors of Assessments, amounts paid by Collectors of Assessments to the City Chamberlain, and amounts returned to the Clerk of Arrears, see Bookkeepers' Report, Appendix marked B.

There have been thirty-three contracts made by the Street Department since the first of January last, and there are twenty-two awards of contracts made by the Street Department which have not yet been confirmed by the Common Council; five of the latter were awarded during the year 1858; among them one for furnishing coal for the City of New York for last Winter. For statement of these contracts and awards see Appendix marked C.

The amount of assessment uncollected in Bureau of Collection of Assessments, on the 1st of January, 1859, was $1,040,746 43. The amount transmitted for collection since that time, is $1,593,584 55. The amount paid by the Collector of Assessments, to the City Chamberlain, for the six months ending June 30, is $517,587 09, including interest, and the amount returned to the Bureau of Arrears, for the same period, is $92,389 83.

For full particulars and explanation of the business intrusted to the various bureaux of this Department, you are respectfully referred to the reports of the Superintendents, and other papers and documents herewith transmitted.

BUREAU OF STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to what was said in my Annual Report, and that of the Superintendent of this Bureau, including the voluminous special report on contracts, I have now to say that the retroactive legislation asked for in order to enable this Department to correct and unravel the entanglements caused by gross irregularities in past contracts, has not been granted, and that a large portion of this important business is necessarily in abeyance, awaiting authority for this Department to act. I would again urgently call attention to the reports and recommendations of the Superintendent already transmitted by this Department to the Common Council. The amount of expenditures for which certified vouchers of the Superintendent of this Bureau have been rendered during the last six months is $148,796 94.

The number of contracts made and signed is fifteen. Contracts awarded and confirmed by Common Council, but not yet signed, two.

Contracts awarded and awaiting confirmation by the Common Council, twelve.

Final payments, fourteen.

Number of Inspectors of Contract Work, twenty-three. See Report of Superintendent transmitted herewith.

BUREAU OF WHARVES.

Your attention is respectfully called to my opinion and recommendation of January last, in regard to making the wharves of durable materials. No new appropriation was asked for this purpose, the unexpended balance of last year, (amounting to $167,753 07,) being considered sufficient. There is now lying before the Common Council, 17 cases in which authority is asked, but not yet granted, for repairing piers, and 7 for dredging slips. On the 1st of June I transmitted to the Common Council, copy of communication from the Comptroller, referring to deductions claimed by lessees, in consequence of certain piers and slips being in bad condition, and asked for authority to advertise for proposals to repair certain piers and dredge certain slips. The amount of expenditures in this Bureau for which certified vouchers of the Superintendent have been rendered during the last six months, is $39,661 26. See Report of Superintendent herewith transmitted.

BUREAU OF ROADS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1859

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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South and Southwestern Mail....6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, July 16, at 2½ P. M.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

Editorial Letters from the Seat of War.

The letters from Mr. Raymond and "Malakoff," describing the great battle of Solferino, have been republished in the Weekly Times, and may be procured at the Publication Office in wrappers. Price, four cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The European mails by the *Canada* were delivered in this City last evening. We complete the summaries already repeatedly given, with highly interesting correspondence and extracts from European journals.

The details of Mexican news, as brought to New-Orleans by the *Wm. H. Webb*, and thence forwarded, confirm the telegraphic outline. It was in deference to Mr. McLane's remonstrance that Robles released the specie *conducta*, not, however, before he had obtained a bribe of $40,000 from the Vera Cruz merchants. The tendencies of the Miramon faction were still more distinctly in favor of Santa Anna. There had been no further military operations. Gen. Cobos, who headed the Conservative expeditien into Oaxaca is reported as dead

The official declaration of the Administration with regard to the rights of naturalized citizens has been made public, and is given in our columns this morning. The State Department has addressed a dispatch to the American Minister at Berlin in relation to the case of a naturalized citizen of the United States, a native of Hanover, who, upon his return, was compelled to perform military service in the Hanoverian army. The instructions to the American Minister are definite. Our Government refuses to recognizes the right of any foreign Power to punish any naturalized citizen of the United States for misdemeanors which were not complete at the moment of his expatriation; so complete that he might have been tried and punished therefor at the time of his departure. With this single exception, a naturalized citizen returning to his native country, returns as an American citizen, and as such is placed under the protection of our laws. With respect to the requirement of future military service, our Government denies the right to impose such service upon the expatriated subject after he shall have become naturalized as a citizen of the United States. It is added that any infringement of these regulations will involve the offending nation in serious difficulties with the United States.

A sixty-four pound army gun burst at the Washington Navy-yard, while the gunner's crew were engaged in battery practice, and two men, named James H. Wilson and William Nokes, were killed, their heads being blown off, and their bodies being thrown to a considerable distance. Eight other persons were severely wounded.

A rumor prevailed in Washington last night that the expected duel between O. Jennings Wise and P. H. Aylett had taken place at Lake Drummond, twenty miles from Norfolk. The result was not stated.

A telegram from Halifax announces the death of the Hon. Rufus Choate. He died at that place on Wednesday last, somewhat unexpectedly, as it was supposed by his friends that his long-continued illness had taken a more favorable turn. We publish elsewhere a sketch of his life and public services.

The laborers and others employed at Piermont had a strike yesterday, upon the ground that they had not been paid for a long time. They have resolved not to "turn to" until the old score is paid off. The freight movement was temporarily interrupted.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the Comptroller's report of the last half-year's State and County expenditures was presented and referred. The legal opinion of Jas. T. Brady, Esq., to the effect that the appointment of the Tax Commissioners was illegal, but that the incumbents might legally perform the duties of the office until their successors were appointed, was read, and it was directed that it be entered on the minutes. A resolution directing that the assessment rolls be referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, without acknowledging the legality of the Commissioners, was adopted. It was directed that the bills of the Coroners and Sheriff for the last quarter, amounting respectively to $3,699 50 and $8,059 24, be paid. The appropriations provided for in the Tax Levy were duly made, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

A communication from the Comptroller was sent to the Board of Aldermen last evening, stating, in reply to a communication from the Street Commissioner, that in declining to approve the sureties of the highest bidders for the contract for constructing the roof of Tompkins Market he was endeavoring to save the City $4,000. The Board passed an ordinance providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Milk, whose duty it will be to protect New-York milkmen in their dealings with those who sell them milk from the country, and sometimes give them short measure. A communication from the Comptroller, stating that the expenditures for the City Government for the last half year were $8,944,505 05, was read and will be printed. A communication from the Street Commissioner recommending that the three steam fire engines owned by the City be withdrawn from the service for the present, because no provision had been made for taking care of them, was referred. The Semi-annual Report of the Street Commissioner was presented, and it was directed that it be printed. It is an important document. The award of the contract for constructing the gate-houses and aqueduct of the new Reservoir to Fairchild, Walker & Co., was confirmed. A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution appropriating $6,000 for defending the title of the City to the West Washington Market property. The resolution was again passed in spite of the objections of the Mayor. The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the Street Commissioner was ordered to transmit a statement of bills for work ordered by the Police Commissioners without authority, since January 1. Croton mains were directed to be laid in Bloomingdale Road, from Seventy-third to One Hundredth street. Resolutions of thanks to Mr. Bustred, for his efforts in the West Washington Market case, were introduced and laid over. The Mayor called the attention of the Board to an obstruction off the Battery, by the wreck of the schooner *Oliver*, which sunk there some time since. The communication was referred. The Comptroller sent in his Semi-annual statement of expenditures. The City or Treasury accounts show an expenditure of $3,192,527 29, and the Trust accounts of $5,751,977 26, making a total of $8,944,505 05. Adjourned to Monday.

General Superintendent of Police Pilsbury has issued an order to the members of his Department requiring, or rather desiring, that they should enforce the laws against street beggars. Nothing would be easier than for the streets to be cleared of the begging vagrants that infest them, and if Superintendent Pilsbury's order should be duly respected it will be an earnest of a new state of things in the Police Department. When the pest of whining mendicants has been removed from our streets, we hope the Superintendent of Police will direct the attention of his men to the permanent nuisances which obstruct many of the sidewalks.

The Commencement exercises of the Female Normal School came off with much *éclat* at the Academy of Msuic last evening. One hundred and sixty-five young ladies received diplomas, and were afterwards addressed by the Rev. Dr. Burchard.

The New-York Yacht Club had a meeting at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon. The owners of eleven of the principal yachts, including the *Maria*, were present or represented. It was decided to rendezvous at Whitestone on Saturday, Aug. 6, and to proceed thence to Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, where they were to meet on the Saturday following, the 13th. They will probably call at New London on the way eastward.

Cotton was steady yesterday, with sales of 1,500 bales. Flour was quite heavy, lower and irregular. Wheat was in request. Corn attracted more attention at firmer prices. Oats were dull and cheaper. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Coffee, Sugars, Molasses and Rice were in moderate demand. Teas, especially Greens, were more sought after at very full rates. Common Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Tallow were in fair request. Freights were quiet.

Our Foreign Relations.

The Administration has come up in a very masterly fashion to the rescue of the Democracy imperiled by the movements of its enemies upon the flank of the Secretary of State. The letters of General Cass on the subject of American naturalization, and its effects, have been the sport of the opposition ever since they were given to the world. The doctrines laid down in those letters, although perfectly clear, accurate and consistent alike with the principles of international law and of natural right, have been most ingeniously and unscrupulously tortured into an abandonment, by the American Government, of its duties as the protector of foreign-born citizens of the United States. The question has been treated, not from any enlarged national and practical point of view, but in that fatal spirit of partizanship which belittles all our politics, and has gradually made anything like magnanimous and consistent statesmanship a mere tradition in the land.

Not a few of the antagonists of General Cass have gone the length of asserting for America the old Roman theory, that our municipal law should override throughout the world all other laws whatever; and that no foreign Government should ever be permitted, even within its own borders, to do so much as moot the question of its own rights over men confessedly born in subjection to its laws, after those men had once received the chrism of an American adoption. Of course, all intelligent men who assumed this ground knew perfectly well that they were talking not for truth but for Buncombe; and that if any American Government should ever be mad enough to attempt to put such pretensions as these into force, it would find itself driven to the necessity of choosing between universal war, or a shameful retraction. Considerations of this kind could not, however, be expected to weigh for an ounce in the balance against the partizan advantages to be won by inflammatory appeals to the foreign population of voters among us. What if some rash confiding Hans or Friedrich, relying upon this interpretation of his rights under his new character of American citizens, should venture back to his native Hesse or Hanover, from which he had come away twenty years before, evading his military or civil obligations, and should there be seized and cast into prison, or forced into the ranks of the army, not to be extricated by any number of American dispatches and diplomatic notes? This could not be regarded as at all to the point, provided the said Hans or Friedrich could only be induced before his departure, to give his valuable vote to the party which had assured him that the "eye of our eagle would be ever upon him."

The moral effect upon our foreign population, of the sophistical discussions which have been raised over this matter is already perceptible throughout the country, and the Democracy, alarmed for the loyalty of their vast "foreign legion," have been casting about in despair for some means of regaining the prestige which threatens to pass over to their antagonists. A "practical case, arising in the Kingdom of Hanover," has fallen most opportunely in their way, and enables them to make a decisive demonstration in defence of that specific theory of naturalization which alone can be safely maintained by us, and which Gen. Cass has never for an instant really surrendered either in form or in fact. A naturalized American citizen, born in Hanover, who when he left his native country, was neither in actual service in the Hanoverian army, nor had been drafted into it, and who was consequently at that time, *vis-a-vis* of his own Government, on a footing of freedom from any immediate obligation, has been seized on his return to Hanover and forced to do military duty. This action on the part of the Hanoverians is plainly notan assertion of any municipal law of Hanover as binding upon the Hanoverian during his previous residence in Hanover, but simply a denial of the right of expatriation. For the Hanoverian Government, this American citizen is no American citizen at all, but a Hanoverian subject, seized as such, recognized as such, and recognized in no other capacity whatever. Against this denial of the right of expatriation by Hanover, the United States are bound to set their own assertion of that right, and to maintain it at all hazards. To question the supremacy of the Hanoverian municipal law over the Hanoverian, while he continued to be a subject of Hanover and of no other power, would be an outrage on national independence, which the civilized world would not for a moment tolerate. On the other hand, for Hanover to question our right to invest a man with new qualities by our own law, and to make these new qualities respected, is for her to assail the principles on which our own Government is founded, as well as the ideas which must regulate the intercourse of equal States in modern times.

The case of the Administration as against Hanover is a clear one; and if it be pressed with vigor, there can be little douht that its effect upon the foreign population of America will be favorable to the health of the Democratic party. The ablest abstract discussion of principles will never produce half so deep an impression on the popular mind as a single emphatic act of public policy.

At the same time, it is worth considering that this whole question of our relations with foreign States, as affected by the different theories of citizenship and allegiance which obtain in the world, must infallibly take shape before many years have passed by, in serious issues between the United States and some or all of the Continental Powers of Europe. Great Britain is not likely to make trouble with us on this ground, nor France, for in the one case the English doctrine of allegiance lies virtually in abeyance, and in the other France may be relied on to accept our view as the basis of any desirable conventions on the subject.

But the German monarchies, with which the immense German emigration to this country will bring us into constant collision, maintain a position diametrically hostile to our own. It is of the greatest importance then that we should officially define what it is that we are prepared to insist upon; and that having done this we should be ready to compel the recognition of our rights at all hazards. Whatever well-founded reclamations of this nature can be laid before our Government must be pressed with the greatest energy and without loss of time. The sooner the German Governments are made to feel the weight of our purposes, the better for all parties concerned. Our foreign citizens have an unquestionable claim upon the authorities for thus much. The agitation of the subject during the present Summer has already seriously interfered with the usual intercourse of the season between Germany and the United States. Nor must our Government overlook the outrages recently perpetrated by the Papal authorities upon American citizens in Perugia. We have here a just occasion for interfering in the question of Italy with a moral effect which cannot fail at once to benefit the cause of liberalism in Europe, and to exalt the sorely depressed influence of the United States abroad.

The Pope and his Swiss.

The scornful old Spanish saying that the "animal which most resembles man is a Swiss" seems likely to be revived throughout the world, by the conduct of the Helvetic mercenaries who sell themselves, their valor and their strength, to the despots of Southern Europe, to be used in suppressing abroad the liberty for which Tell fought and Winkelried died, among their native Alps.

The name of Switzerland, which has been for centuries the synonym of independence and of freedom to the Swiss, has worn a very different meaning for other nations less independent and less free. The monarchs of Europe learned, soon after the pride of Burgundy was humbled by the infantry of the Cantons at Morat and at Nancy, that the same heroic courage which had repelled the lances of Charles the Bold in the cause of Switzerland might easily be bought for the service of their own sceptres in any other cause. Switzerland was rich in stout and valiant men, but poor in silver and in gold. France, Austria, Spain, the Pope, were able to pay for bravery and for muscle—why should not the bravery and the muscle be carried to the market? Thus the sovereigns reasoned, and their reasoning found a ready echo in the hearts of the penniless mountaineers. Swiss Guards were organized by one ruler after another. Swiss halberds and partizans kept the palace-doors of the Escurial, the Louvre and the Vatican. When need was, the Swiss regiments of Austria marched against the Swiss regiments of France, and the blood of the Alps flowed freely on foreign battle-fields, in behalf of objects wholly foreign to the Confederation. The shameful by-word, "*Kein Geld, kein Schweizer*"—"no money, no Swiss"—became the battle-cry of that old Switzerland which had fought so fearlessly for the Alpine rights. The people of other States learned to look upon the Swiss as the ban-dogs of their despots; savage and faithful creatures, ready to do the bidding of the master whose wages they received, and whose collar was put upon their necks, be that bidding what it might. The execration and the contempt of Europe were the natural guerdon of a race so apparently lost to the best instincts of manhood. It could not be denied, certainly, that these hired swords were loyal, in the sense of merely mercantile honesty, to their employers; and that the Switzer who wore the uniform of one sovereign might be safely trusted to bear that sovereign's banner boldly into action, even against his brother Switzer sold to a hostile Prince. For so much merit as was implied in this fidelity to his contracts, the Swiss soldier has received the largest returns of praise that his conduct can be held to have deserved. Few travelers can refuse, even now, their tribute of respectful sympathy when they pass within sight of that most solemn and impressive of monuments reared by the genius of Thorwaldsen, on the shores of the noble Lake of Lucerne, to the memory of the Swiss Guards who fell in the defence of the Tuileries against the people of Paris, on the Tenth of August, and on the Third of September, 1792.

In that great lion of sandstone clutching still in death the lilied shield of the House of Bourbon, one recognizes willingly enough the just symbol of the gallant soldiery who, "that they might not be false to the faith of their oaths, fell valiantly fighting" for the King of France and Navarre.

But the days have gone by in which fidelity of this sort could suffice to redeem a nation from the shame of making itself the tool of foreign tyranny. The international obligations of civilized Christian States are more keenly felt, and more imperatively urged in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, than they were in the last hours of the old European *régime*. The sons of a free race are expected now to be something more than loyal lions held to hire. The instincts of all mankind are outraged today by deeds and doctrines which might have passed unquestioned, or sanctioned by honorable approval a hundred years ago, and the Swiss Guards of Europe have become an anachronism, odious and intolerable. The recent conduct of a force of this kind at Perugia has brought the question vividly before the public mind, and has aroused so strong a tempest of indignation and contempt from one end of Europe to the other, that the Federal Government of Switzerland has found it necessary to disavow, in the most conspicuous manner, the Swiss nationality of all troops of that nation, serving under foreign flags and for foreign pay. In taking this step, however, the Swiss authorities have gone somewhat beyond the strict limits of veracity. They have not only refused to the "Swiss regiments" of the King of Naples and of the Pope, the right to carry the cantonal flags or to bear the cantonal arms of Switzerland, but they have even declared most solemnly that these regiments are not made up of Swiss citizens, but of miscellaneous foreigners. The facts of the case, unfortunately, do not bear this declaration out. The Swiss regiments in the service of the King of Naples, which distinguished themselves by special ferocity in the suppression of the constitutional movement of 1848, were almost exclusively made up of native Switzers, recruited in the two Cantons of Lucerne and the Grisons. Their successors have been drawn from the same districts. The Swiss regiments of the Pope, including those picturesque halberdiers, whose black and yellow dresses, designed by Michael Angelo in the sixteenth century, are so prominent a feature in the wondrous physiognomy of the Eternal City, are drawn, and have for years been drawn, from two special circles of the Canton of Lucerne. The office of commander of these troops has been hereditary in one Swiss family; and hundreds of men who have served out their time of engagement in the Papal service, and have retired on the pensions conceded by Gregory XVI., when that pontiff, after the revolution of Bologna, found himself absolutely dependent upon his northern mercenaries, are now living peacefully among the glorious scenes which recall the great age of Swiss honor and of Swiss renown.

The Confederation cannot obliterate these facts. Whatever infusions of vagabond valor may have lately qualified the nationality of these regiments, it is Switzerland, after all, that must feel her cheek burn with a special flush of shame, on reading of the fiendish deeds perpetrated at Perugia by the soldiery of Schmidt and of the Cardinals. The Swiss residents of London have taken this matter up in a spirit of angry recrimination against the English journals which were the first to call attention to the true responsibility of Switzerland in the premises. We trust that the numerous and respectable Swiss population of the United States will be more wisely inspired. Upon them especially, as inhabitants of the greatest of modern Republics, it is incumbent to exert all the influence they can bring to bear upon their native country, to put a stop to the recruiting in Switzerland of bands whose existence is a perpetual reproach to the land of the great confederates.

The political aspects of the massacre at Perugia, so far as they affect the position of the Papal Government, will unquestionably receive the sternest and simplest justice at the hands of the Emperor Napoleon and the Italian people, in the fullness of time.

While Austria maintains her foothold in Lombardy, great questions of policy must be subordinated to the necessities of war. But the temporal authority of the Pope, long abused, to the infinite scandal of the Roman Church and the misery of the Roman people, has been ripened for the most decisive treatment by the infamous conauct of the Antonelli Cabinet, and of the weak old man who trembles in the chair of St. Peter. The day of reckoning for Perugia is not, we trust, very far off; and when it comes, the Catholic world will remember that it was Austria who abandoned the Roman people to the mercy of Antonelli, by suddenly withdrawing her garrisons and tempting Central Italy into premature revolt; and that a Pope who could not protect his subjects from massacre by his own hired soldiers, has sacrificed, by his own act, his claims upon the forbearance of the Italian race.

The State Agricultural College.

There is something in the "smell of turf" as bewitching to those who were "raised" on a farm, as refreshing to the rest of mankind. The dream of most young men in business in the cities, is like that of Bonaparte at Elba, a competency, and an early retirement to a small farm within an hour's ride of the old homestead. And this dream, if they do not, before reaching the competency, acquire a taste for money-making which kills all other aspirations in them, they hasten to make real. The country is dotted all over with fancy farm-houses and dainty farms—which cost a great deal of money, and bring in very small returns, and make "city farming" a laughing-stock to those who keep on in the old way, and till the soil, as their fathers did before them. The city farmer goes down with a sub-soil plough to work a thin glebe, turns the scanty coating of vegetable mould four inches under the barren sand, scatters an abundance of superphosphates thereon, and then wonders why his neighbor, who violated all the rules by scratching the surface after spreading it with the contents of the barn-yard that were carted out in the Fall, should turn out twice as many potatoes to the acre as himself. He alarms the neighborhood by an expensive process of underdraining land which nature has infinitely better underdrained for him some thousand years ago. He insists on keeping his cattle stabled all Summer, and carrying their fodder to them, though the additional labor which the practice involves makes sad inroads into his pocket, and though the fences that he is to save by it are all ready set with locust posts that will last longer than his race. If he has money in abundance he will make his experiment work, though his corn costs double as much as that which waves with greater promise in the fields of his illiterate and conservative neighbor. If the supplies fail, he fails too, sells out in disgust, and pronounces the agricultural papers a humbug, and farming an ingenious improvement on the primeval curse, as a method of "losing one's bread in the sweat of one's brow." All which comes of supposing that a little knowledge picked up at second-hand, and broad acres of land, are all that is essential to make the earth surrender her cereal treasures.

In point of fact, agriculture is one of the most delicately complex of occupations. There is no pursuit in which education—a thorough acquaintance with the materials to be employed, and practical shrewdness in using them, is more remunerative or more rare. And if it be true that thousands of farmers who are lamentably ignorant of all matters except their rural specialty, are still eminently successful in that, the secret lies not in their general ignorance, but in their special skill. The philosophy of their own operations they do not understand, but the processes taught by experience—their own, as well as that of their fathers' and their neighbors'—they have at their fingers' ends.

These worthy Philemons say that their greatest curse is the restlessness of their more intelligent sons, who, as soon as they come to be good for anything as "help," insist on being off to College or to the City. These sharp young fellows apprehend that the ancestral business does not pay so well as some others; that it won't make "gentlemen" of them; that it will keep them under the harrow and out of sight of the world. If the farmer gratifies his son and sends him to College, he comes home a clerkly creature, with white hands, a delicate constitution and a more thorough disgust than ever with his father's calling. The experiment of Manual Labor Schools has been repeatedly tried to meet this evil—for an evil it is—the great object of such schools being to give the youngsters a vision of the world outside, and still retain in them their early tastes and a respect for muscular Christianity. But with few exceptions, the Manual Labor Schools have proved sad failures. Unlike the Colleges, they only half-spoiled their pupils, and, lacking support, were very soon spoiled themselves.

It is really a matter, therefore, of public interest, over which we ought to be eloquently grateful, that we are near the completion of a State Agricultural College, which, if all signs fail not, will prove a great relief to all rustic parents; afford the rustic youth an opportunity of spending three years away from home, which is, after all, perhaps, the secret of their anxiety to be off and see the world from a fresh stand-point; and confer upon the practice of American agriculture the great advantage of enriching its resources with the trained intelligence of a body of thoroughly-educated tillers of the soil.

When the project of an agricultural school was first broached in this State its friends committed the folly of attempting to make it a University,—to include in its *curriculum* more than any of the literary Colleges undertook. Agriculture figured upon its programme as a very secondary affair. But this has all been corrected. A charter was granted for a State School in 1853. In 1856 the Legislature agreed to loan to the Trustees for twenty-one years $40,000, without interest, whenever they should have purchased a suitable site in the County of Seneca, and should have obtained $40,000 worth of valid subscriptions. This has been done. In the town of Ovid, on the westerly slope of the County, reaching from the village to Seneca Lake, 700 acres of excellent land, of varied soil, through which runs a never-failing stream, have been purchased, and an edifice has already been commenced. The corner-stone was laid, with all proper ceremonies and speech-making, last week. It is anticipated that by the Spring of 1860 the buildings will be in readiness for the reception of 150 young men, and the work of instruction can at once be commenced. The full course will embrace a period of three years, and all the annual expenses to the student will not exceed $200. Three years are little enough for learning the rudiments of the many rivulets of science that unite in the great stream of agriculture, but it is enough to lay the foundation of those studies which the intelligent farmer will find pressing upon him and springing up about him every day at his work. The Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, and Zoology, of which the elements are to be learned at his College, will rise up before him in substantial shapes from every furrow and ditch, look down upon him from every tree, whisper to him in every sound upon his future farm.

In no department of practical activity have we Americans more to learn than in this fundamental science of agriculture. The average American farmer still works almost as much in the dark as his brother of the Pyrenees or the Volga. To give a true scientific basis to American farming will be to put the prosperity of the whole country on a surer foundation, as well as to elevate the most wholesome and honorable of occupations to its just intellectual equality with the other professions of civilized life.

Politics in the Empire State—The Fall Campaign.

Ground was formally broken for the Fall campaign more than a week ago by the Republican State Central Committee, which has called the nominating Convention of the Republicans for the 7th of September at Syracuse. The Democratic Committee will soon follow by a like movement, and the contest will be fairly inaugurated on both sides.

Let us look over the ground before the smoke of the battle rises.

There is neither Governor nor Lieutenant-Governor to elect; that was done last year, when Gov. Morgan beat his Democratic opponent Judge Parker by 17,440 votes. The officers who are to be voted for, however, are neither few nor insignificant. Besides the entire Legislature, Senate as well as Assembly, a full Board of State officers is to be chosen, viz: Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, and Inspector of State Prisons. There are also to be elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Clerk of that Court. Intrinsically, therefore, the contest does not lack importance, yet its chief interest grows out of its supposed influence as an indication of the Presidential battle a year later, each of the great parties naturally conceiving that its weight in the respective National Conventions must depend in a large measure, upon its State success in November. This consideration is too obvious to be enlarged upon.

Last Fall the votes for Governor stood as follows: Morgan, (Republican,) 247,953; Parker, (Democrat,) 230,513; Burrows, (American,) 60,880. In November, 1857, the votes of the respective parties were: Republican, 177,425; Democratic, 195,482; American, 66,882. It will be seen that in 1858 the Republican ticket had a plurality over the Democratic, of 17,440; and in 1857 that the preponderance was on the other side, the Democrats having a plurality of 18,057. In the first of these years the Americans polled about 67,000 votes, and in the second nearly 61,000.

In discipline and coherence, as well as in the prestige of the latest success, the Republicans possess certainly a strikingly-apparent advantage over their Democratic competitors—the latter having to plague them the old soreness between the Hards and the Softs, which neither time nor medicine has been able to heal. Yet it is believed that this difficulty exists less in reality than in appearance; for the Hards are so hopelessly dwindled in numbers, and so completely broken in spirit, that nothing need be apprehended from their discontents. At all events the Softs are acting upon that hypothesis, being guided by the light of experience, as well as a perfect knowledge of the men with whom they are dealing. Those, therefore, who calculate upon a Democratic division will find themselves mistaken. But it must not be forgotten, that with a popular candidate, the Democracy were beaten last Fall by over 17,000. As between the two great parties, therefore, there can be no ground to expect a result in 1859 materially different from that of 1858.

The issues of the campaign may not, however, exclusively rest in the hands of the Republicans and Democrats. There is a third party, small indeed, but not perhaps too small to affect the result. We have seen that it cast 60,000 votes last year, and 66,000 the year before. Where will those votes go next November? Will they be given as heretofore to a separate ticket, or to one of the leading parties, or be divided between them? These are questions which politicians can hardly overlook. We do not assume to answer them. But we have seen intimations, from quarters supposed to be authoritative, that the "sixty thousand" will "act as a unit;" that it constitutes a force large enough to be, in its own opinion at least, "a power in the State;" and that, having in two successive years encountered certain defeat with comparatively slight diminution of numbers, it prides itself on its discipline and efficiency.

Whether the attempt of last Fall to unite the American vote with that of the Republicans will be renewed, is a matter of uncertainty. But it may safely be assumed that no effort will be spared on either side to bring the two parties together on a common platform. The main object, of course, is to effect their union upon one ticket, and whether this be practicable, or whether either will desire it, remains to be developed by the progress of events.

The Republicans have a great stake in the approaching contest. They have a distinguished and beloved leader to present as the Presidential candidate of their party in 1860, and will feel it especially desirable that the State should be with them this Fall. The Democrats, too, feel that their influence at Charleston requires a victory at home; and they cherish an unavowed design to present a New-York candidate to their National Convention.

Death of Rufus Choate.

The telegraph announced yesterday the melancholy intelligence that Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, was no more.

Mr. Choate left Boston with a party of friends but a few weeks since in one of the Cunard steamers, intending, if his strength would warrant it, to make a voyage to Europe, with the hope of improving his health. But, on reaching Halifax, he determined to abandon the project of a European voyage, and he grew gradually more feeble until Wednesday last, when he died. Since the death of Webster, Mr. Choate has been the most eminent lawyer of Massachusetts. He was born in the town of Essex, near Salem, in Massachusetts, on the 1st of October, 1799, and was, consequently, nearly 60 years old at the time of his death. It is said that he was distinguished in his early boyhood for his gravity of demeanor, and the earnestness with which he availed himself of all the means of improvement within his reach. At the age of 16 he entered Dartmouth College, and graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1819. He remained at his College as a tutor for a year after he graduated, when he entered the Law School at Cambridge, and gave himself up with a devotion to his studies rare in this country, and very soon entered upon the profession in which he has gained so brilliant a reputation. He remained at the Law School but a few months, when he went to the City of Washington, where he entered the office of the late William Wirt as a student. Returning to his native State, he continued his legal studies in the office of Judge Cummins, of Salem, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1824, when he commenced practice in the small town of Danvers, but very soon took up his residence in Salem, where he at once gained a position by his brilliant eloquence and his legal acquirements. It has been said that his graceful and persuasive rhetoric was something new in the discussions of a New-England Court of Justice. He was elected to the Legislature and served a term both in the House and in the Senate; in 1832 he was elected a member of Congress and served one term, but he had no inclination for the excitements of a political life. He declined a reëlection in 1834, and in that year he took up his residence in Boston, and immediately commanded a large practice, and was recognized as one of the leading members of the bar. In February, 1841, he was elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts to fill the unexpired term in the Senate of Mr. Webster, who had resigned his seat on accepting a place in the Cabinet of President Harrison. He remained in the Senate until 1845, when, on the expiration of his term, he returned to the practice of his profession in Boston. During his Senatorial career he was a conservative but a consistent Whig, and distinguished himself by his able advocacy of the Tariff and his speeches on the Oregon question. On the 21st of April, 1841, he delivered a eulogy on President Harrison in Faneuil Hall, Boston. In December, 1843, he delivered the Anniversary Oration in this City before the New-England Society of New-York. In August, 1853, he pronounced an oration before the students and Faculty of Dartmouth College upon Daniel Webster. In September, 1854, he delivered an address in Danvers on the occasion of the dedication of the Peabody Institute. His last public effort was his oration before the Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston, on the Fourth of July, 1859. Besides these orations, he had delivered two addresses before the Dane Law School at Cambridge, and two before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston. But his greatest efforts were his forensic speeches, for it was at the bar that he felt himself most at home, and where the brilliant scintillations of his eloquence shone the brightest. Though he had been all his life a Whig, and his fortunes had been in a great degree identified with the Whig Party; yet, when Mr. Webster died, he no longer acted in concert with his old political associates, and on the nomination of Fremont he became an open advocate of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and has since been identified with the Democratic Party. But his political opponents have never questioned his integrity of purpose, nor denied his eminent talents.

Amusements.

Mr. Duffield's benefit at the Metropolitan Theatre last evening, was very fairly attended. Three pieces were presented; the gem of the evening being the screen scene from the "School for Scandal," which was as well played by Mr. Blake, as *Sir Peter*, Mr. Dyott, as *Joseph*, and Mr. Walcott, as *Charles*, as we ever saw it done in New-York; the *Lady Teazle* was very beautiful, and was dressed with the most exquisite taste. We think, however, that the popular Manager's friends will regret his having permitted himself to sing "The Arkansas Gentleman." It was somewhat conspicuously announced as "Pike's Great Song." It turned out to be an extremely poor imitation of Brougham's "Irish Gentleman." Plagiarisms, at best, are rarely successful—a bad one is apt to be unpleasant; and we can scarcely imagine anything less likely to please a cultivated audience than the spectacle of a gentleman *en grande tenue*—white kids and all—standing up before the footlights, with a piece of music in his hand, to sing such a collection of second-hand trash, as the doggeral composing "Pike's Great Song of the Arkansas Gentleman."

Niblo's Theatre was again fully attended last evening, to see Mr. Burton play *Old Revel*, to Mrs. Hughes' *Dame Ryeland*, Mr. Davenport's *Young Revel*, and Mr. Eddy's *Young Ryeland*. To-night Mr. Burton takes his benefit at this establishment, when he will appear in four pieces—"The Filibuster," "Forty Winks," "Paul Pry" and "Toodles." The Theatre, being open on all sides, is as cool as any place can be in such weather; and Mr. Burton, who is at this moment undoubtedly the most popular actor on the American stage, will doubtless fill the house with such a bill as he has presented.

The Mammoth Festival at Jones' Wood.—We understand that the Second and Third-avenue Railway Companies will run their cars by the Sunday Time Table every day next week, in order to afford as much facility as possible to the public in reaching the ground. We learn also that abundant provision has been made by parties in the neighborhood for the reception of such private carriages as cannot be accommodated in the usual place at "the Wood."

Dodworth's Concert in the Ramble at the Central Park.—The second performance of the season will take place to-morrow afternoon. We hear that improvements have been effected in the location of the orchestra and otherwise. These concerts are free to the public.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Damage by the Storm.—In addition to what has been heretofore published of the damage done by the storm Wednesday evening, we have the following: A row of five frame houses, nearly completed, on Marcy, near DeKalb-avenue, were entirely demolished. A house at the corner of Nostrand and DeKalb-avenues, was unroofed. Payne Cooper's glue factory, in the Eighteenth Ward, was struck by lightning, but was only slightly damaged. A two-story house on Twenty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, was blown down.

Brooklyn City Court—Before Hon. E. D. Culver, City Judge.—*Anna R. McCormick vs. Alfred O. Backus.*—This action is brought to recover $7,000 damages for an alleged assault and battery, committed, if the story of the plaintiff is true, under the most aggravating circumstances. The case is still on.

Calendar for this Day.—Nos. 14, McCormick *vs.* Backus; 15, Bishop, administratrix, *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 16, Leverich *vs.* Hill; 18, Hooton *vs.* Bartlett; 20, Kimball, Jr., and wife *vs.* Slattery; 21, Currie and other *vs.* Pease and other; 22, Coughty *vs.* Remsen; 23, Shipman *vs.* Smith; 24, Miller *vs.* Denman; 25, Brown *vs.* Galloway; 26, Myers, Jr., *vs.* Beard.

Another person was discharged from the Penitentiary on *habeas corpus* in this Court yesterday, through the ignorance or carelessness of the committing magistrate in making out the commitment. The liberated party is Michael Roden, sent to the Penitentiary by one of the Police Magistrates for six months, for assault and battery.

Base Ball.

PASTIME CLUB, OF BROOKLYN *vs.* NEOSHO, OF NEW-UTRECHT, L. I.

This game, being a return match between the Clubs, was played yesterday afternoon upon the grounds of the Neosho Club, at New-Utrecht. A great many spectators were upon the grounds. The following is the score:

PASTIME.	H.	L.	Runs.	NEOSHO.	H.	L.	Runs.
Story, c	4		3	W. E. Bennett, c	1		4
Bane, short	3		4	R. Van Pelt, 1st b	1		3
Carroll, 1st b	4		4	M. Bennett, p	4		1
McNamee, l. f	2		6	G. Van Pelt, 2d b	4		0
Boyd, 2d b	1		5	S. Wardell, short	3		2
E. Holt, r. f	3		4	W. Wardell, 3d b	1		3
Dayton, p	4		4	P. Van Pelt, c. f	2		2
Biggs, c. f	2		5	Van Brunt, Bergen	3		2
G. Holt, 3d b	1		5	Cropsey	5		0
Total	2		40	Total	24		17

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Pastime	6	4	4	1	6	9	9	1	40
Neosho	4	2	3	0	1	3	1	2	17

Scorer for Pastime—James Howard.
Scorer for Neosho—R. J. Berry.
Umpire—P. O'Brien, of Atlantic Club.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bursting of a Sixty-four Pound Gun at the Navy-Yard---Loss of Life.

Matters in Sonora—Indian Depredations—The Philadelphia Public Buildings, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

Judge ROSE, the American Consul at Guaymas reached here this afternoon, and tendered his resignation to the Government. He made a thorough exploration of Sonora, and pronounces it the richest mineral country in the world. Governor PESCHIERA is now absent in Sinaloa, and the Indians are devastating all the upper and western portions of Sonora. Murders and robberies are of a very-day occurrence. Capt. STONE, who was engaged in surveying the public lands of that State, under contract with the Federal Government, was stopped by PESCHIERA and required to leave. He is expected here to morrow to lay a complaint before the State Department.

I have good reason for believing that the State Department will soon forward a communication to the Russian Government on the subject of the Perkins claim.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 14.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster-General and Attorney-General have decided that in consequence of the invalidity of the title or the impossibility of the American Philosophical Society to fully convey in fee simple to the United States their Hall in Philadelphia, it will require further legislation by Congress before the buildings for Post-office and Court House purposes can be succeeded with.

The order for the Bank of Pennsylvania property will therefore for the present be withdrawn, the Commissioners, consisting of the above-named Cabinet officers, preferring to refer the whole matter to the judgment and consideration of the next Congress.

J. J SPENCE, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed United States Consul at Dresden.

While the gunner's crew were engaged in their usual battery practice at the Washington Navy Yard, to-day, a sixty-four pound army gun, which, it is said, had been thoroughly tested in 1851, burst, killing JAMES H. WILSON and WILLIAM NOKES, parts of their heads being blown off, and their bodies thrown a considerable distance from the gun platform. Eight others were severely wounded, and two slightly.

CHARLES JOHN GARDNER, brother of Dr. GARDNER, of Mexican claim notoriety, and who was indicted for false swearing in his brother's case and forfeited his bail by absconding, having recently returned to Washington, was, to-day, arrested by the Marshal, and is now in custody.

It is rumored that O. JENNINGS WISE and P. H. AYLETT fought, yesterday, at Lake Drummond, twenty miles from Norfolk.

Death of Rufus Choate.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 14.

A private dispatch from Halifax states that the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE died there on Tuesday afternoon. No particulars are given. Mr. CHOATE sailed a month since for Europe, to regain his health, but did not proceed further than Halifax, where he has since remained quite feeble, but not so prostrate as to alarm his friends.

The Superior Court adjourned this forenoon on receiving the announcement of Mr. CHOATE'S death, and a meeting of the members of the Suffolk Bar will take place to-morrow. Mr. CHOATE passed a comfortable day on Tuesday, and died at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning from affection of the heart. His remains will be temporarily interred at Halifax to await the action of his friends.

BOSTON—P. M.

The Committee on Revising the Statutes to-day adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. CHOATE. Several speeches, eulogistic of the deceased were then made, when the Committee adjourned.

Addresses on Mr. CHOATE'S death were also made in the Superior Court previous to the adjournment.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 14.

Mr. CHOATE continued to improve in health during his stay, and the United States Consul, who had been constant in his visitations upon him, left at a quarter before 6 P. M., on Tuesday, the 12th, with the certainty that his improvement was permanent, and with the impression that the next day he would ride out, and the day after go to Truro. At 6½ o'clock, the attack which closed his career commenced, and he died at 2½ A. M. on Wednesday. He was in the full possession of his faculties up to 6 P. M. on Tuesday, but unconscious from that time until he expired. His remains will be sent on Saturday to Boston, *viâ* Windsor and St. John, for interment.

A meeting of the Bench and Bar was convened here to-day, to prepare an address of condolence to Mr. CHOATE'S family.

The Great Trade Sale in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 14.

The New-England Trade Sale is progressing with great success. The quantity of domestic dry goods already disposed of is larger than at any sale ever held in this country, reaching nearly 15,000 packages and $1,500,000 in value. Very heavy transactions have also taken place outside.

At the principal sale of dry goods, to-day, there was a large assemblage, and the prices obtained were fully up to the expectations of sellers. Some inferior goods were introduced, which sold below the average.

The quantity of boots and shoes already sold amounts to between 12 000 and 15,000 cases.

The merchants present appear to be satisfied.

The Pike's Peak Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, July 14.

There was an arrival from the Mines last night, in six days. There were several passengers and $5,300 in gold dust. Prospecting had been prosecuted a considerable distance south of the present diggings, resulting in indications equal to any already discovered. Good leads have been struck seven miles below Jackson's, on Clear Creek; rich discoveries are also reported near Boulder City. Building is being vigorously prosecuted at Denver City; the population is steadily augmenting, and there is an increasing demand for provisions. All the indications point to the re-establishment of the Kansas Mines. The quartz machinery, lately sent from here, when put in operation, will more fully test the value of the gold-bearing quartz.

The Glasgow and Edinburgh Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, Wednesday, July 13.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived here yesterday and sailed at 7 o'clock this morning for Glasgow in company with her consort the *Edinburgh*, which has been detained here some weeks in undergoing repairs of damage sustained in striking an iceberg to the eastward of Cape Race. The passengers by the steamship *Argo*, of the Galway line, recently wrecked in Trepassey Bay, went out in these vessels.

Commencement at Tufts College.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 13.

The Commencement exercises of Tufts College, (Universalist,) at Somerville, took place to-day. Ten graduates received diplomas with the degree of A. B. Governor BANKS was present at a dinner to the Faculty, students and guests, and responded to a sentiment. The anniversary of the Mathetian Society was celebrated with an oration by the Hon. EDWARD G. PARKER, and a poem by JOHN G. SAXE, on "The Press."

Hooped Skirts.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, July 14.

In the United States Circuit Court, to-day Judge NELSON granted an injunction on the patents of OSBORN & VINCENT, against LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, of New-York, prohibiting their selling ladies' Skirts of the style covered by plaintiffs' patents.

Kansas Central Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 14.

A party of engineers left Wyandot, this morning, to survey the Kansas Central Railroad to Fort Riley, one hundred and fifty miles long. This is the first Railroad survey west of the Missouri River, and is another link towards the Pacific.

Indian Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 13.

The Omaha *Nebraskian*, in giving an account of the depredations recently committed by the Pawnee Indians, says that $15,000 worth of property was stolen from the settlers. Gov. BLACK was in the field at the head of 250 foot and 70 dragoons. The Indians number 3,000 men.

Navel.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 14.

The United States ship *Constellation* sailed this noon for the coast of Africa.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, July 14.

Eighty kegs of gunpowder, in one of the new mills at Gorham, exploded yesterday. The building was blown to atoms, and one man severely injured.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 14—1 P. M.

FLOUR inactive, and tending downward; sales 800 bbls. at $4 62½@$5 for State and extra Illinois from Chicago Spring Wheat; $4 87½@$5 50 for extra Wisconsin from Club Wheat; $6 25 @$6 50 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; and $6 75@$7 for double extra. WHEAT very dull. CORN dull and heavy, and declining: sales, 6,000 bush. sound Illinois, at 75c.; 6,500 bush. No. 2 do., afloat, at 72c.—an extreme figure. OATS and BARLEY quiet. RYE lower; small sales at 80c. WHISKY nominal. FREIGHTS—8¾c. on Corn, 9¾c. on Wheat, and 35c. on Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—3,200 bbls. Flour; 34,000 bush. Wheat; 14,000 bush. Corn; 3,000 bush. Oats; 2,300 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—60 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bush. Wheat; 2,000 bush. Corn.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; sales at $6@$6 25 for Milwaukee Club. WHEAT continues dull, the sales being mostly Wisconsin Winter on private terms. CORN firm but quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour 25c; Wheat 7c. and Corn 6½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—1,300 bbls. Flour. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 4,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR and GRAIN inactive The only sales reported to day outside of the retail business are 2,500 bushels White Canada Wheat at $1 60, and some lots of Canada OATS at 48½c.@49c. WHISKY—sales 200 bbls. at 26¾c.; some small lots brought 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 14.

FLOUR declined. WHEAT quiet; White, $1 45; Red, $1 40. OATS, 39c.@41c. BACON Sides, 9¾c.; do. Shoulders, 7¾c.@7¾c. WHISKY steady, at 27c.@28c. COFFEE, 10c.@11¾c. for Rio. Sales, to-day, 4,000 bags.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 14.

FLOUR steady; City Mills, $6. WHEAT firm; White, $1 35@$1 50; Red, $1 38. CORN firm; White, 83c.@85c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull.; Ohio, 27c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 13.

COTTON unchanged sales to-day of 300 bales. SUGAR buoyant, and again advanced ½c.; sales at 6¼c.@6⅝c. for fair to fully fair.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 14.

FLOUR closed with a declining tendency; small sales, at $5@$5 35 for superfine. WHEAT unsettled; red, $1 10; white, $1 15@$1 20. WHISKY dull, at 24½c. PROVISIONS firm.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The Release of the Specie Conducta.

Political Intelligence.

The files of Vera Cruz papers to June 27, brought to New-Orleans by the *William H. Webb*, reached us last evening. We find the following details of news already received by telegraph:

The *conducta* has been allowed, after much persuasion by GEN. ROBLES, to proceed to Vera Cruz.

The civil war still continues, but no further engagements have taken place. The Constitutionalists, under CORONADO and ROCHA, were about to invest Guadalajara.

ZUAZUA, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Liberal army, was, when last heard from, at Aguascalientes with 2,000 men. Double that number were about to join him, and it was expected that ere long a decisive movement would take place.

At the capital the contentions between the leaders of the Reactionary Party still continue. MIRAMON had become more decidedly a Santa Annaist than ever. One of his latest decrees directs the restoration of SANTA ANNA'S private property, which, it will be recollected, was confiscated by ALVAREZ and COMONFORT.

COBOS, a prominent leader of the Reactionary Party, and who commands part of its troops in the South, is said by the *Progreso*, of the 20th, to have died at Chietla, a town in the State of Puebla, of a wound caused by a ball.

Gen. IGLESIAS, the commander of the Constitutional forces in the State of Vera Cruz, left on the 27th ult., on the English steamer for Tampico. He is no doubt charged with a mission from the Juarez Government to Gen. GARZA, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, who, it will be recollected, had lately a quarrel with Gen. ZUAZUA at Guanajuato, and in consequence returned home. President JUAREZ had pardoned the following Reactionary leaders, lately condemned at Vera Cruz: D. ANASTASIO MARIA LLORENTE, D. IGNACIO BUENNOSTRO, D. MARIANO HUERADO, D. RAMON DORANTES, D. JOSE PABLO GALCIA and D. GUADALUPE ALVA.

Mr. MCLANE'S visit to Tampico is said, by the *Prisma*, to have given great satisfaction to the people of that city. Gov. GARZA and Gen. PRIETO escorted him on his departure on board the United States steamer *Brooklyn*.

A strong movement is being made by the Miramon party to obtain a footing in the southern and western parts of the State of Oaxaca. The indifference of the Liberals, and the recent impressment of many of the *rancheros* into the service of JUAREZ, favors the design.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Monday, June 27, 1859.

In my last I informed you that the U. S. Minister, Mr. MCLANE, had deputed Capt. FARRAGUT, of the steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, to proceed to ROBLES' camp, near the National Bridge, and make a formal demand for the specie by him detained. This action of our Minister was in virtue not only of the demand made upon him by American citizens, interested in the *conducta*, but in obedience to the request of the citizens of Hamburg, and other free cities of Germany, resident in Vera Cruz, who, in the absence of a representative of their own, strongly invoked his protection, which protection he promptly assured them he would give to the same extent that he might be enabled to give it to the rights and interests of American citizens.

Capt. FARRAGUT was accompanied by Lieut. ADAMS, of the *Brooklyn*, and Mr. STOWKE, an American citizen largely interested in the *conducta*. Gen. ROBLES received them very courteously, and treated them with all respect and consideration in their interviews.

At first he seemed undecided how to act, but fortunately just at this time he received the dispatch from the commanders of the British and French fleets at Sacrificios, in which they positively refused to receive the money on board their vessels, except at the solicitation of the owners of the money, and the owners having unanimously refused their consent to the shipping of the money on these vessels; and Gen. ROBLES, thus being unable to carry out the orders of his Government, at once surrendered the *conducta* to Capt. FARRAGUT and the British and French Consuls; not, however, without demanding and actually receiving thirty thousand dollars, as a "palm greasing," from the Committee of merchants sent up by the parties interested at Vera Cruz.

Thus ended the *conducta* affair, so far as ROBLES is concerned, and to-day we have intelligence that the money has arrived at the upper railroad depôt, and is at once to be brought down to the city. The French and English merchants are still loud in their denunciation of the course their Ministers, GABRIAC and OTWAY, at the City of Mexico, have pursued in this matter. But the most impertinent and insulting part of the whole affair is, that this "noble pair of brothers" should counsel and advise, and even presume to direct, the disposal of the treasure of American and Germanic citizens, without consulting them and against their will.

It is said that the openly-expressed determination of our excellent American Minister, Mr. MCLANE, that he would prevent the embarkation of the treasure belonging to American and Germanic citizens, if needs be, by the power of our naval forces at Vera Cruz, had great weight in determining the French and British commanders in refusing to embark the money on their vessels, and also in causing ROBLES to surrender it up without further difficulty.

The Times' Account of the Great Battle.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, of yesterday, contains a letter from its Editor, H. J. RAYMOND, dated Castiglione, Italy, June 24. He arrived just in time to witness a part of the great Battle of Solferino, fought on that day. He says the battle lasted all day, and extended over a circuit of fifteen miles. He thinks not less than 450,000 men were engaged in it, "and of these, not less than 30 000,—dead or disabled,—lie, on this bright starry night, upon the bloody field." It commenced a little before 5 o'clock in the morning. The Austrian position was upon the hills, with the French army below on the surrounding plain. We must give in full the description of the battle as related by Mr. RAYMOND.—*Troy Whig.*

The very full and circumstantial account of the battle of Solferino, given by Mr. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who was an eye-witness, and which appears at length among our special dispatches, will be read with intense interest. It is a graphic description, bringing the great scene, as it were, before the very eye of the reader. Mr. RAYMOND witnessed the conflict from an adjacent hill, and though others may more minutely describe the manœuvres of the contending armies, he will more vividly and painfully impress upon the reader's mind, the fearful realities—the inseparable horrors of war.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The account of the great Battle of Solferino, which we published yesterday, was from the pen of HENRY J. RAYMOND, Esq., Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES. That brief description of probably the most sanguinary conflict in the annals of war, together with some particulars of the same action by the regular correspondent of the same paper, have reached this country in advance of details from any other sources.—*National Intelligencer.*

The additional news from Europe by telegraph does not contain much additional from the seat of war, beside the letters from the Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES and his Special Correspondent, written from the field of the battle of Solferino. The extracts from these letters, which we have received by regular and exclusive dispatches, are graphic battle pictures, and vividly present the horrors of the scene.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The description of the great battle on the Mincio will be read with deep interest. It is by the Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who, with the Hon. JAMES FORSYTH, of Troy, succeeded in pushing into the very camp of the allied army, and enjoyed the rare opportunity of being an eye-witness of one of the great battles of history.—*Burlington Free Press.*

We devote nearly our whole paper to-day to the graphic account of the Battle of Solferino, written by Mr. RAYMOND, editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who was an eye-witness to the whole affair. We also give a very interesting sketch of the battle, by "Malakoff," the intelligent Paris correspondent of the TIMES, who was also present and witnessed the terrible conflict.—*Washington States.*

We copied yesterday the letter of Mr. RAYMOND, whose good fortune it was to witness the great battle that now occupies the public mind. Another correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES was present, and we make the following extracts from his correspondence.—*Providence Journal.*

We publish, to-day, Mr RAYMOND'S letter from the battle field of Solferino. He had the good fortune to be a witness of that engagement, and has given an extremely interesting description of what he saw during the latter half of the day.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNFOUNDED CHARGE OF MURDER.—A man named JOHN NEWMAN, living in the rear of No. 58 Attorney-street, was arrested by the Thirteenth Ward Police, on Wednesday evening, on a charge of murdering the infant child of WM. JENKINS, who resides at the same place. It would seem that the respective families of JENKINS and NEWMAN have dwelt in the same house, but have been nursing unfriendly feelings. The latter gentleman, it is said, thinking the child of JENKINS needed cleansing, undertook to clean it by placing it under a hose-pipe. The child did not like the treatment, and yelled. Its mother did not like the treatment either, and told NEWMAN that no decent man would treat a dog so. NEWMAN retorted by telling Mrs. J. she was too intimate with JOHNNY GREEN. Mr. GREEN was confronted with Mr. NEWMAN, and, upon being questioned, would not deny the charge. The noise attracted the female members of Mr. NEWMAN'S family, and a general fight was inaugurated. Mrs. JENKINS, feeling confident of defeat, retreated. On entering the room she found her other babe, aged one year, gasping in the cradle. It died in almost an hour, but as no marks of violence were apparent, the cause of its decease was unknown. Rumors were started that Mr. NEWMAN had murdered it, but Coroner GAMBLE, yesterday, held an inquest, and no evidence being elicited to prove the fact, NEWMAN was discharged.

THE CITY INSPECTOR, THE PIGGERIES AND THE OFFAL CONTRACTORS.—Mr. DELAVAN'S Clerks are busily engaged in writing the notices to be served on the owners of the piggeries and the offal and bone-boiling establishments up town, ordering them, within three days, to abate their several nuisances or be dealt with according to law. Messrs. REYNOLDS & Co., the contractors for removing offal and dead carcases from the City, yesterday intimated to the City Inspector that they intended to surrender their contract which was entered into between them and the City three years ago. By it they were bound to pay the City $4,000 per annum, but, it is said, they have never paid the Corporation a cent, claiming that the City is largely indebted to them. The City Inspector says he will visit the offal dock at the foot of Forty-fifth street, East River, this morning, and make arrangements for procuring a boat to convey the carcases and offal, now lying there in a putrid state, to Barren Island.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—There was a meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, at the Club House, Elysian Fields, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The yachts *Maria*, *Favorita*, *Gypsey*, *Widgeon*, *Madgie*, *Julia*, *Mystery*, *Norma*, *Stella*, *Island Fawn*, and *Silvie*, were represented. After consultation, it was agreed that the fleet should rendezvous at Whitestone, on Saturday, Aug. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., and proceed thence, under the command of Commodore STAVERS, to Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, where they should meet on Saturday, Aug. 13. It is probable that the fleet will call in at New-London and Newport, on their way eastward, and although no intention of that kind is made public, it is not unlikely they may have a sail in Newport harbor, or in New-Bedford, during the trip.

DROWNED.—A report was made at the Coroner's office that one of the inmates of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island was drowned during the prevalence of the storm on Wednesday afternoon. The man's name and how the casualty occured could not be ascertained. The body was recovered and taken to the Lunatic Asylum dead-house where an inquest will be held to day. On the evening of the 11th inst., from on board the schooner *Favorita*, while lying off Tarrytown, a sailor by the name of PETERSON. He was about 30 years of age, and dressed in a blue shirt and blue pants. Any information with regard to the body will be thankfully received at No. 55 Broadstreet, New-York City.

FATAL RESULT OF A FIGHT.—PHILIP RUMP, the little boy who was so seriously injured on Tuesday evening last, while fighting with another boy in the Seventh-avenue, died on Wednesday night at the Bellevue Hospital. The boy with whom RUMP was fighting is named RILEY, and it is alleged he kicked deceased in the abdomen with such violence as to render him unconscious. RUMP was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was attacked with convulsions and remained insensible until a few minutes before death. He had been employed in a barber's shop in Seventh-avenue, near Eighteenth street, and lived with his parents at No. 118 East Thirty-third-street. An inquest will be held to-day. RILEY has not yet been arrested.

ROBBED AT A PIC-NIC.—A Southerner, named GEORGE J. JONES, temporarily staying at No. 647 Hudson-street, complained, on Wednesday evening, before Justice BROWNELL, that he had been robbed by PETER FARLEY, DANIEL KELLY, PATRICK MCDONALD and JOHN RICHARDS, while at Jones' Woods attending a festival. He alleges that the four men followed him wherever he went until the storm came on, when they knocked him down and took $65 from him. The police of the Nineteenth Ward arrested the prisoners, who were willing to return the money if they were released from custody. The arrangement could not be made and they were all locked up.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A girl, 8½ years of age, residing with her parents at No. 110 West Fortieth-street, was instantly killed by lightning on Wednesday afternoon. The child at the time was sitting on a trunk near the window, when the electric current struck the roof, and, passing down, entered the window, breaking the glass and striking the little girl, whose hair was singed and breast badly burned. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

FATALLY SUN-STRUCK.—LOUIS LARIMIE, a native of France, 22 years of age, died on Wednesday from the effects of the heat. He was found insensible in Greenwich-street, and was taken by a First Ward policeman to the New-York Hospital. Deceased had been but two days in this country. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

STRIKE ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—There was some disturbance at Piermont yesterday, growing out of a strike on the part of the laborers and others employed there in connection with the forwarding department of the Erie Railroad. The report is that they have not been paid for three months, and they have resolved not to go to work until they are paid. The freight operations are temporarily interrupted.

FATAL FALL.—JAMES WATERSON, twenty-eight years of age, fell on Wednesday evening, from the fourth-story window of his house, No. 222 Delancey-street, and he died a few hours afterward. An inquest was held yesterday.

RUN OVER AND FATALLY INJURED.—A man named JOHN RILEY was run over by an ice-cart on Wednesday last, at the foot of Twentieth-street. He was taken to the City Hospital, where an inquest will be held to-day.

Police Reports.

BURGLARIES.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the restaurant of Messrs. Weis & Seaton, corner Forty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, was forcibly entered by breaking through a zinc pane in the door of the Forty-first-street entrance. About $3 in small silver change and pennies, and several broken bank bills were taken from the money-drawer. Officer Files, of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, discovered that the place had been broken into, and entering the premises arrested Charles Harrison, 23 years of age, who had some of the pennies in his possession. Harrison had two accomplices in the transaction, but they both escaped. The prisoner was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH in default of $3,000 bail.... Peter Campbell, in default of $2,000, was committed yesterday by Justice BRENNAN, on a charge of breaking into the store of Thomas Graffelman, grocer, at No. 65 Houston street, on Wednesday night, and stealing $8 therefrom. The accused was arrested in the store but his confederate escaped.

AN EMERALD LARCENY.—Justice CONNOLLY committed a young man named George H. Conner *alias* Embree, to prison yesterday, on a charge preferred by Messrs. Henle Brothers, No. 26 Maiden-lane, of stealing an emerald valued at $30. The jewelers allege that Conner came into their store and asked to see some precious stones as he wished to purchase. He selected several, and also some pieces of jewelry, and requested that the goods and bill be sent to Mr. Peck, No. 21 Chambers-street. Upon reaching the place with the jewelry the messenger of Messrs. Henle Brothers was surprised that no such man was there. This fact awoke the suspicions of the merchants, and an examination revealed the fact that an emerald was gone. Policeman Fitzmaurice, of the Second Precinct, was informed of the case, and in a little over an hour he had Mr. Conner in custody. As Mr. C. went to the cells in the City Prison, he was earnest in his protestations of innocence.

THE POTENCY OF GIN.—A complaint was yesterday made before Justice CONNOLLY by a lawyer named Philip Levi, of No. 537 Sixth-avenue, against two men named Charles Hayden and Jno. J. Mathews for making him drunk and then robbing him. Mr. Levi alleges that the accused have been acquainted with him for some years, and he has acted as their lawyer on several occasions. They induced him to accompany them into a drinking saloon, upon the plea that they had a client for him. Before commencing business each drank some gin, and Mr. Levi was completely overcome by it so that he lay insensible on the floor. When he returned to consciousness his gold watch, breastpin, card case, hat, knife, and everything that could be conveniently carried off was missing. Hayden and Mathews were committed for examination.

ROW AT AN EXCURSION.—Wednesday, the congregation of St. James' Church (R. C.) went on an excursion to Jones' Woods, and everything went off pleasantly until the terrible storm about 5 o'clock compelled the vast assemblage to seek shelter in the saloons near by. While at the hotel, a general row was commenced, which forty policemen, who were on the ground, attempted to quell, and after having been handled roughly by the crowd managed to arrest several of them.

SERIOUS FIGHT BETWEEN BOYS.—Two boys, named Ramper and Riley, each about fourteen years of age, quarelled on Wednesday, in Seventh av., and from words they went to blows. In the course of the fight Riley, it is alleged, kicked Ramper in the bowels with such force as to throw him into convulsions and render him insensible. The injured youth was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Riley has not yet been arrested.

Board of Supervisors.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT OF THE LAST HALF-YEAR'S EXPENDITURES—THE LEGALITY OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE TAX COMMISSIONERS—ADVERSE OPINION OF JAS. T. BRADY—THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS REFERRED—BILLS OF THE CORONERS AND SHERIFF.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, at 3 P. M.

The Comptroller transmitted a statement of expenditures for State and County purposes for the first half of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, amounting to $2,014,278 98. It was referred.

The legal opinion of Jas. T. Brady, Esq., with regard to the legality of the appointment by the Comptroller of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, was read. The following is an abstract of it:

1. "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York" is the title of our Municipal Corporation, which was originally established by the Dongan Charter of 1686.

2. The County of New-York is a separate political organization, its boundaries originally including more than the limits of the City, although at present City and County are territorially the same. The relation of the City to the County is the same as that of Buffalo to Erie County, of Brooklyn to Kings County.

3. The Charters of the City have always provided for officers essential to the City Government.

4. The counties of the State are enumerated and their limits defined in the Revised Statutes. Each county is a "body corporate," with prescribed powers and duties. These can only be exercised by the Board of Supervisors of the county, and among their duties is the apportionment of taxes, or their equalization among the several towns or wards. The act of April 15, 1857, organized the Board of Supervisors for New-York County. Under the Constitution of 1846 the power of taxation was ultimately exercised by the county.

5. The act of April 14, 1859, authorizes the Comptroller to appoint three "Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York" for five years, at an annual salary of $3 500 each, payable out of the County Treasury. The new Board is to appoint "Deputy Tax Commissioners" and Clerks. The details of the scheme are then arranged, the whole to be a County charge. The inquiry is whether this conferring of power on the Comptroller conflicts with the State Constitution, which provides for the election of County officers by the people, or their appointment by the Supervisors or other "County officers." The Comptroller is a City officer, and if the Commissioners are County officers he cannot appoint them. Acts of the Legislature of 1850 and 1857 provided for the appointment of Tax Commissioners by the Supervisors.

6. An officer performing duties for the County, and authorized to demand payment for his services from the County, is clearly a county officer. This is sustained by various legal decisions.

7. It seems quite clear, then, that the Legislature transcended its powers in conferring on an officer of Municipal Corporation the authority to appoint officers to administer the tax laws of the State over a County.

My conclusion is, that the act of April 14, 1859, is, for the reasons I have stated, unconstitutional so far as relates to the power of appointing Tax Commissioners, and in all details dependent upon or connected with the exercize of that power by the Comotroller.

(Signed) JAMES T. BRADY.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1859.

Supervisor KENNEDY asked how the opinion came before the Board.

President PURDY said he found it on his desk.

Supervisor KENNEDY said it seemed to him that the matter had been referred to a Committee, and the opinion should come through them.

The President thought that a resolution, asking for the opinion of Mr. BRADY, had been passed by the Board. A reference to the minutes proved that it was so. The President decided that the opinion was before the Board in proper shape.

President PURDY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Assessment Rolls of real and personal estate of the different Wards for 1859, be referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, and that said Committee examine and ascertain whether said rolls of real and personal estate have been prepared in accordance with law; that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that said Committee report their opinion thereon at an early day, but nothing herein or action thereon shall be deemed to acknowledge that the persons claiming to be Tax Commissioners have been legally appointed.

Supervisor KENNEDY said that was against the opinion of their (the Democrats') own lawyer. Their own man said these Commissioners were the legal Commissioners. Here $250 had been paid for the opinion of a lawyer, and now they would not stand by it. He did not think Mr. Brady had given just such an opinion as was ordered by the other side.

Supervisor TWEED said he did not think the opinion contained just what the gentleman said it did. As to the opinion which Mr. Brady had furnished, that gentleman had been requested to give an opinion, and had given it without consulting with any one.

Supervisor KENNEDY liked the opinion very much. It was opposite in some things to those of the legal adviser of the Board, which, all knew, were generally opposed to his (Supervisor KENNEDY'S) opinions. The gentlemen had wished Mr. Brady to give an opinion, declaring that the offices of the Tax Commissioners were vacant. Mr. Brady had not done so. He had given an honest opinion. He (Supervisor KENNEDY) advised the gentlemen to ask the opinion of the legal adviser. *He* would give any opinion they asked for.

Supervisor TWEED said he had read the opinion of Mr. Brady several times, and it was an honest opinion.

Supervisor BLUNT was satisfied that Mr. Brady had read the law, and had reported the law as it was. He wanted to know what had become of the assessment-rolls received by the Board.

The President said that the rolls had not been received by any act of his.

Supervisor VOORHIES supported the resolution of Supervisor PURDY.

Supervisor KENNEDY moved to strike out all after the words "send for persons and papers," in the resolution. This was lost.

Supervisor VOORHIES stated that, as President of the Committee on Annual Taxes, he had caused the rolls to be locked up in a safe.

Supervisor BLUNT moved that the rolls be received. It was lost—5 to 7.

Supervisor STEWART moved that they be referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. This was lost—Ayes, 6; Noes, 6.

Supervisor KENNEDY moved that the words "by the Comptroller," be added to the resolution of Supervisor PURDY. This was lost (5 to 7) and the resolution offered by the President was adopted (7 to 5.)

Supervisor KENNEDY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board now proceed to the selection of two newspapers in which to publish the Session laws of 1859.

It was lost, (6 to 6.)

Supervisor TWEED offered a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $250 in favor of James T. Brady, for furnishing the opinion just read. It was adopted, (Ayes, 9; Nays, 3.)

It was directed that the Coroner's bills for the quarter ending June 30, amounting to $3,699 50, be paid.

Supervisor BLUNT presented the Minority Report, adverse to the Appropriation for the Commissioners of Records, and it was laid over.

It was directed that the bill of John Kelly, for services as Sheriff for the three months ending June 30, amounting to $8.059 24 be paid.

It was directed that the Comptroller be directed to pay $415 to various physicians for *post mortem* examinations.

The appropriations provided for in the Tax Levy for 1859, as it passed the Legislature, were made, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

The Annual Commencement of the City Normal School.

A large audience, composed of the teachers of the City schools and their friends, assembled, and were admitted by ticket to the Academy of Music to listen to the graduating ceremonies and exercises of the young lady candidates for diplomas from the Board of Education. NOLL'S Band occupied the orchestra, and the order of arrangement was very creditable to the Managing Committee, headed by Dr. WM. B. EAGER. The exercises commenced with an overture from VERDI, by the band, followed by reading of Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. Dr. BURCHARD.

The chorus "Come all ye Nations" was admirably sung by the pupils of the Normal School, 700 in number, under the direction of their music instructor, WM. H. WOOD, Esq.

The compositions were read upon the subjects—"Nationalities," "Earnestness" and "The Rights of Woman." The leading feature of the occasion was the address of Ex-Governor GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education. The eloquent speaker showed himself master of his theme, and made some rather unpalatable hits at some features of our City School system, as evinced by certain instructions in official quarters. The diplomas were presented by Mr. HAZELTIN, Principal of the Normal School, and each graduate was received with cheers and numerous boquets from their respective friends among the audience. The method of promotion being somewhat uncertain of aim, quite a number of the dignitaries, assembled on the stage, received the floral honors on their heads, to the infinite delight of the shouting juveniles. The Address to the Graduates, by the Rev. Dr. S. D. BURCHARD, was brief, spirited, appropriate and eloquently expressed. He set forth, in a forcible manner, the responsible duties and the proper aims of the young ladies of the class, and was listened to with close attention. This was followed by a "Parting Song," by the graduates, and a Response sung by the school. The Evening Hymn, sung in chorus closed the occasion, which was very pleasant and interesting.

The number of tickets having been limited to the capacity of the house, the crowd was not oppressive as on former occasions.

The following are the names of the 165 graduates who were awarded diplomas:

Harriet A. Baxter, Margaret A. Boak, Sarah A. Bodine, Mary A. Crowell, Sophia H. Crawford, Maria S. Case, Louise D'Orsay, Eliza M. Dyke, Martha L. Doak, Isabella Dolmage, Caroline F. Elwell, Annie E. Evans, Jane Fulton, Isadora M. Findley, Jane Godwin, Louisa E. Green, Clara Hoops, Mary E. Ingersoll, Kate Kelleher, Elvira E. Neville, Mary J. Poor, Rebecca F. Patterson, Kate L. Simms, Mary E. Suglow, Helen Thompson, Annie M. Wiggins, Susan A. Williams, Josephine Weeks, Mary E. Wainwright, Jane E. Fagan, Sarah A. Ward, Elizabeth Bossuet, Sarah A. Brown, Louise Ballard, Caroline Birch, Jennie Barton, Sarah T. Bates, Sarah J. Crane, Mary A. Crothers, Adelaide Cooper, Emma M. Cole, Harriet M. Conrey, Jane Caldwell, Matilda Davis, Catharine J. Delaney, Emma Fryer, Mary C. Finnegan, Augusta Fitch, Julia C. Flanagan, Elizabeth Gray, Emma [illegible], Annie Hart, Harriett, Clarissa Hartman, Eliza Hoffman, [illegible] Johnson, [illegible] E. Hull, Elanor D. Irvine, Isabella [illegible], Jane Mal[illegible] R. Kierated, Delia F. Lockwood, [illegible], McFarl[illegible]nd, Susan McVey, Emilie L. Mercein, Irene B. [illegible]iller, Mary A. Puels, Sarah E. Raywood, Mary Ida R. [illegible]obinson, Josephine M. Rogers, Amanda F. Springsteed, [illegible]ary J. Scanlon, Mary Tuthill, Annie E. Van Boskerck, Adeline E. Anderson, Lois E. Andrews, Louise M. [illegible] E. Buschman, Eliza C. Budd, Harriet A. Budd, Eliza [illegible]eth A. Coe, Ann Cushing, Isabella Castell, C. Cecilia [illegible]Cary, Eliza E. Dunn, Kate Gordon, Francis J. Graham, Mary J. Houseworth, Marion W. Holly, Sarah E. He[illegible]beck, Phebe A. Kendall, Mary W. Lowrey, Mary A. Mahoney, Sophronia Morehead, Isabella M. McVe[illegible]y, Angelina Mosher, Jennet McLuskey, Lucy M. O'C[illegible]nell, Mary E. Phelan, Anna M. Power, Kate A. Rogers, Mary M. Skiffington, Matilda M. Stopp, Lucretia A. Tooker, Martha Washburn, Cornelia J. Whitney, Elizabeth A. Wilson, Rosa Cohen, Margaret Canary, Margaret Donegan, Eliza Ann R. Dalton, Sarah C. Quinn, Martha A. Rhodes, Mary E. Rhodes, Mary A. Sweeney, Elizabeth B. Wright, Sarah

The Last Look of Lady Morgan.

Mrs. S. C. HALL says, in a piquant sketch of the late Lady MORGAN:

The last time we saw "The Wild Irish Girl," she was seated on a couch in her bedroom, as pretty an picturesque a ruin of old-lady womankind as we e looked upon; her black silk dressing-gown fell r her *petite* form, which seemed so fragile t and feared to see her move. We recalled to at we MARIA EDGEWORTH, having believed her to memory the smallest great woman in the world, b have been CAN seemed not half her size. Yet b at Lady Mor as noble as ever; the lines of her fa head looked but her large luminous eyes were had deepened, ing, her voice was clear and f right and glisten dued; she was not at all restl m, her manner sub sidence of arranging her aut s, but spoke with con had sent forth a little p tography, of which she She showed us a ten as an *avant-courier*. she told us, had, w arge black trunk, which, her *trousseau*—"ou er she married, contained between hoops ing the happy interregnum was filled with M and crinolines"—and now dear relative " she spoke with affection of the was childless who never suffered her to feel that she certainly d of her devoted servants, (and they her friend s. She gave voice to one or two little sar casms t set showed her acuteness was undimmed: but th hour flew swiftly and harmoniously; we pr ed to come some evening soon, and rejoiced r maid by saying, that though her ladyship was changed, she looked much better than we expected. We heard, what we knew to be the case, that Lady MORGAN, during her illnesses, and, indeed, always to her servants, was the most patisat and gentle of mistresses. An amiable woman could not have been beloved, as she was, by all around her. We little thought we had seen her for the last time; a few days afterwards she was seized with an attack of bronchitis, but it was not considered as fierce as that which her docility and good temper had assisted her to escape from a year ago.

Lady MORGAN has been accused, with some show of reason, of deserting her country, after she received a pension for her patriotism, (or *partisanship*.) She defended herself from this charge by saying, that in Dublin her politics would have confined her to one phase of society, while here she could choose from all. Certainly she never "cottoned" to Dublin after her residence abroad; but she received her countrymen and women kindly and courteously, never questioning their religion; or their politics; for though her own opinions were fixed, her heart and mind were both large.

She is buried in the cemetery at Old Brompton, and, by her own desire, her funeral was perfectly without ostentation or display—"a hearse and one mourning coach." For years to come, many a pilgrimage will be made to that grave. A. M. H.

DR. BAILEY'S PAPER.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: DONN PIATT, Esq., having returned from Washington, we learn authoritatively that he is not in any way connected with the editorship of the *National Era*, the rumors to that effect being unfounded. Dr. BAILEY, before retiring for Europe, made arrangements for the publication of his paper during his proposed absence. These will continue for some months to come, at the end of which time, this excellent and influential journal will be placed on as firm a basis as heretofore, by his widow, and its sole proprietor, MRS. MARGARET L. BAILEY."

THE WEBSTER STATUE IN BOSTON.—The gentlemen to whom the duty of locating the Webster statue on the State-house grounds was assigned, have selected a point in front of the State-house between the portico and the east fountain. The statue will accordingly be visible to observers coming up Park-street; and as the face turns towards the right, it will be presented towards observers coming up the large steps to the main entrance of the State-house.—*Boston Journal.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR ALL THE PEOPLE.

THE SCALPEL FOR JULY—No. XLI.
Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.
CONTENTS OF NUMBER XLI.—July, 1859:

ART. XIV.—The Clergy and the Religious Press; Clerical Immunity from Dissent or Criticism; the Clergyman in the Pulpit and Daily Life; his Peculiar Position; its Disadvantages; Distrust of his Class and Why; Anecdote; Women and Men diversely affected toward Belief; the N. Y. Observer, Independent, Evangelist, Protestant Churchman, Presbyterian; Comment particular and general.

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FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—BRICK OR stone, full front; location between 2d and 6th avs., and ranging from 8th to 14th sts.; price, $12,500 to $15,000. If a basement house, must not be less than 20 feet wide. Address CONFIDENCE, Box No. 1,113 Lower Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT WONDER!
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own head, which had become quite white, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery, and am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,
A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1853.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I would (certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world the wonderful as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair. I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to the world that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—The testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment.) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.

Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.

NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT.
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.

Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England,
for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.

This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, depôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

SQUEEZE YOUR FRUIT.

The JENKS PRESS is a capital article to press currants, gooseberries and other berries, grapes, oranges, lemons, pine-apples, &c., for jellies, wine, syrups, &c.; also to press meats, vegetables, lard, &c. Three sizes at $1 75, $2 and $3 each. For sale by the maker, S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway

PERFECT WATCHES,

Made by B. J. Warner & [Fred Marshaal, of London, unsurpassed for time and durability, having received the approbation of the Royal Polytechnic Institute, of London, for sale by W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

PATENT MANGLES,

New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED,

In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st, formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P

AUCTION SA...

AUCTION NOTICE.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
IS CALLED TO THIS SALE,
As every thing is quite new and in perfect order,
Having been in use only since the 1st of May.
HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

Will sell, on FRIDAY, July 15, all the furniture, &c., &c., in private residence No. 30 7th-st., near Cooper Institute. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock, precisely.
N. B.—A superior piano forte to be sold at 12 o'clock.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN,
FRIDAY, JULY 15
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Williamsburgh, corner Pearl st., Brooklyn.
Regular Weekly Sale of Household Furniture—Comprising mahogany sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, mattrasses, &c. Also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., TRADE sale rooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, for the sale of books, stationery, works of art, &c. Consignments solicited. MONDAY, July 18, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Receiver's Sale—By order of the Supreme Court—The entire stock of stationery of Rich & Loutrel, consisting of fine letter paper, assorted; flat cap, copying and notarial seal presses, blank books, envelopes, writing and copying inks, black and red; backgammon boards, chessmen, fancy inks, gold pens and pencils, writing desks—in all a most complete stock of staple and fancy stationery, together with the fixtures on the premises, and the lease of the store and two basements three years from May 1, 1859. Also, the complete fixtures of a blank book bindery. Particulars at sale. Catalogues now ready.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau st.
HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on FRIDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 80 East 31st st., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in plush, bedsteads and bureaus, washstands, etageres, mirrors, mattresses, paillasses, lace window curtains and cornices, velvet stair carpets, hall stands, oil cloths, dining and bedroom crockery, straw beds, mantel vases, chairs and rockers, in hair cloth, 1couches and divans, sideboards, window shades and fixtures, bolsters and pillows, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

WILLIAM S. DUKE, Auctioneer—No. 24 Nassau st.
AT PRIVATE SALE, UNTIL 25TH INST. Real estate and household furniture at New Lots, L. I., nearly opposite John L. Snediker's Hotel; house, stable with seven stalls and about one acre of land desirably situated as above, together with the furniture, on reasonable terms. If not disposed of by 25th inst. will be sold at auction on the premises. Apply at the house of J. L. SNEDIKER, No. 338 Broome st., corner of Bowery, or of the Auctioneer.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF STUFFED BIRDS in Brooklyn on FRIDAY, July 15, at 10½ A. M. at No. 383 Fulton-st., comprising birds on trees, under cases, on sprigs, singly and in groups, &c., the whole to be positively sold. Also lot of carpenter's tools.

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO late; the lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder working "TRISMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depot No. 8 Varick-st. No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 683 Broadway: Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c. at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. BELL at first, the Hunterian Dispensar. No. 3 Di New-York City, established in 1834, for the Treatment of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures it new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison in the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine in any place but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indiscrence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

Still is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is read extensively in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. An anatomical plate of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

$500 REWARD.

DR. JEFFRIES'	ANTIDOTE.
DR. JEFFRIES'	ANTIDOTE.
DR. JEFFRIES'	ANTIDOTE.
DR. JEFFRIES'	ANTIDOTE.

It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 178 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; Jennison, Albany; Callender, Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, Ring's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice (advertisers'), cheap receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"SUN" PRESCRIPTION.—
CHOLERINE MIXTURE.
Many persons, during the Summer season, make their meals principally of Vegetables and Fruit; in consequence Dysentery and Diarrhœa are very prevalent. Much suffering may be averted by taking, on the first symptoms of an attack, from 10 to 15 drops of Cholerine Mixture, which will not fail to give relief in all cases. The writer of this has personally derived the greatest benefit from it in a severe attack of Diarrhœa, and knows of many cases where it has performed speedy cures. Price 25 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by A. B and D. SANDS & Co., Druggists, 141 William st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and all the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway; perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby,) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c, radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Removal guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Directory, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 38 West 24th-st., New-York.

WORTH'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS to be genuine must have my name as the only lawful proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXture.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, No. 207 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DEN tist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 836 Broadway, corner Fifth-st.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Parcels and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMERS
ISAAC GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM			PECK SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1	P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15	P. M.
7	A. M.	3	P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15	P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15	P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15	P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15	P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15	P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15	P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15	P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.

A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.
The steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'sy, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 A. M.
Wedn'sy, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'sy, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. R. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New-York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *vid* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FARE FIFTY CENTS TO NEWBURGH, Cornwall, Cold Spring and West Point. Tickets to go and return, 75 cents. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY morning at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

YONKERS FERRY—LANDING AT RIVERdale, Hudson Park, Tubby Hook, Fort Washington, Carmansville, Manhattanville, Strykers Bay, and Christopher sts. Steamer JOHN WARD LEAVES EVERY DAY, from Jay-st. Pier, at 8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Returning, leave Yonkers at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., affording delightful excursions. Fare 10 cents each way.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR BOND'S, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. COBLES, Agent.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

STEAMER OCEAN WAVE, CAPT. S. BLAKEman, leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River, July 9, at 12 o'clock; 12th, at 11 A. M.; 14th, at 11 A. M.; 16th, 12:30 P. M., for East Neck, Stoney Brook, and Port Jefferson. Stages connect as usual.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEVI P. STONE, Egbert Starr, Henry H. Stoteshury, Harry L. Butler and Jonathan J. Broome against DANIEL C. SCUDDER and Joseph S. Bates.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com non ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 35 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty Dollars, with interest from the 21st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, June 3, 1859.
STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys
No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of July, 1859. STARR & RUGGLES.

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY COUNTY.—EXETER REYNOLDS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM T. BLODGETT and ORLANDO MEADS, defendants.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1859, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the late limited partnership of John Meads, Junior, of the City of New-York, that they are required to come in and exhibit their respective demands against the said partnership, and prove the same before me, the Referee in the said order named, at my office, No. 74 State-street, in the City of Albany, on or before the 26th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order and from any distributive share of the fund in the hands of the assignees.—Dated Albany, JUNE 28, 1859. JAMES EDWARDS,
jy1-law3wF. Referee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Casamajor, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next. Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.
PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.
jc3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimssen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated NEW-YORK, March 31, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-law6mF* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 3d day of March, 1859.
JOHN FINLEY, } Executors,
mh4-——6mF* WILLIAM COLLINS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MATTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 220 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next. 1859. Dated New-York, May 10, 1859.
my27-law6mF* MICHAEL MCCACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.
ap8-law6mF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 85 Maiden-lane.

RAILROAD.

...ARRANGEMENT.
...after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will ...-st. station, New-York, as follows:
...A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
...A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
...M.—For Williams' Bridge.
10:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
5:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
6:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 8 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 2:45 and 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTINO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45, and 7:30 P. M., returning, leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55, 10 A. M. and 1, 2:30, 4:45, and 6:40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7:15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th-st. Ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations. $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 68 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st. at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—Whereas, Mrs. FANNIE DEANE HALSEY, a resident of this City, left her home on the first day of June, and her dead body was found on the fifth day of June last, in the water near Bay Ridge, in Kings county; and whereas, circumstances connected with the disappearance and death of Mrs. Halsey, warrant the suspicion that she was murdered: Now, therefore, I, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Fannie Deane Halsey. The above reward will be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney that the arrest and conviction were secured by the person claiming the same.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the City Hall of the City of New York, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1859.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock. All persons having business before the Committee are hereby notified to be present.
JOHN J. BRADLEY,
THOS. W. ADAMS, } Committee.
JAMES OWEN,

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent. will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

PROPOSALS.

CENTRAL PARK.
OFFICE OF ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF,
FIFTH AVENUE at 79th st.,
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 20, at 12 M., for 50,000 to 65,000 feet of water pipe. The sizes of the pipe will run from three (3) to ten (10) inches, inside diameter.
The delivery to commence by Aug. 10, and the whole quantity to be delivered by Sept. 10 next.
Proposals for cast iron pipe to be for the delivery only on the Central Park, subject to the usual proofs.
Proposals for pipe of any other kind than cast-iron will include the laying and completion of the system for use, by Oct. 1 next, with a guarantee for two years, and must be accompanied by samples of proposed pipe, and description of the process of manufacture of the materials used, and the manner of laying the pipe, with references to places where the same has been used.
The trenching and back-filling will not be included in the contract.
Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.
Specifications, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Thursday, July 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.
The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Waterpipe," and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Central Park.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specification outlines and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, JR.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
AUG. P. DOW,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1859.
SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED.—PROposals for pork will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for five hundred barrels of pork, to be of the best quality "Mess," and to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection, within five days after the notification of the bid.
GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

A HINT.—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE to buy all kinds of Groceries and Provision, at wholesale or retail, is at THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 293 Greenwich-st., and No. 69 Murray-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAERTJEN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
ta

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Sunday evening. It is stated that large sums had been transmitted from a common purse here to GUYON'S military chest. Such sympathies have ceased to create wonderment when Parisians hear of the sentiments publicly expressed concerning Piedmont by that very singular freshman in diplomacy, Viscount CHELSEA pitchforked over here as embassy sec. by the late British Foreign Minister, and who goes about denouncing freedom in Italy as a humbug, and upholding Austria as the *multi mammia mater* of Europe. To such an extent has this offensive and un English sort of talk been indulged in that Marquis VILLAMARINA is said to have complained of the tone in vogue at our embassy to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. The envoys of the small German Courts pick up every crumb of comfort they can catch from the lips of the sec., and send the fragments of the Chelsea bun all hot to their perpetuative "chanceries" as true samples of Old England's quartern loaf.

GEORGE V. of Hanover, has bestowed the Order of Guelph on Dr. ORGES, for his Austrian articles in the *Augsburg Gazette*.

At Acqui, in Piedmont, there are now 2,000 Hungarians picked out of the captured since Montebello, and their organization is nearly complete, but they will not be brought up in line unless required. They are mostly "Honveds."

At Patrass, (June 12,) the passage of a French frigate was the occasion, in that harbor, of a grand Hellenic demonstration in favor of Italy. The feeling at Athens is equally strong, partly because they hate Bavarians, and also that they remember Austria frowned on the war of Greek independence, under METTERNICH; nor is this symptom of Greek sentiment unimportant, as the Dalmatian seaboard swarms with Romaic sailors.

THE ACTION AT CASTELNEDOLO.

The Verona *Gazette* gives the following details of the combat which took place on the 15th June, between the Austrian two corps and the corps of GARIBALDI, at Castelnedolo:

"The corps of GARIBALDI had occupied all the houses, farms, and mills of the country. The advanced posts of the division of URBAN were, therefore, surrounded by enemies on all sides; nevertheless Gen. URBAN gave orders for an immediate attack. All the points occupied were taken at the point of the bayonet. The combat lasted for two hours; after which the volunteers hastily fled and returned to Brescia. According to the account given by prisoners, GARIBALDI, in addition to his 4,000 volunteers and four pieces of artillery, had received considerable reinforcements from the Piedmontese brigade of Vochera. The Austrian troops were 4,000 strong, and consequently very inferior in number, and they were much impeded in their movements by the nature of the ground, which was intersected by canals. Some of the volunteers wishing to escape from the combat threw themselves into a ditch, and lay there as if dead, but their trick was discovered by a detachment of hussars, who took 30 of them prisoners, and cut the rest to pieces."

AN AUSTRIAN ORDER OF THE DAY.

Immediately after the battle of Magenta the commandant of the army published the following order of the day, dated Binasco, 5th of June:

"I have to express to all the troops of the Imperial army who were present yesterday at the battle of Magenta my admiration of the extraordinary bravery they displayed in heroically defending their position for nine hours against an enemy almost twice their number. The exhaustion of the troops rendered it necessary to avoid a fresh combat, and although the army from strong considerations executed a movement of retreat, I am convinced that it has not from that circumstance lost any of its self-confidence, and that at the next encounter the glory which it has acquired at Montebello and at Magenta will be a sure pledge of the victory which cannot fail to be the recompense of their fidelity, their perseverence, and their admirable bravery."

DESERTIONS—BREAKING UP OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VERONA, Saturday, June 28.

The officers of the Italian regiments state that the men under their command daily become more difficult to manage, and facts have come to my knowledge which induce me to think it would be wise to disarm all of them. It was a great mistake to send Italian regiments to Italy, and it proves to be very difficult to bring them back again. The Italian soldiers desert by scores and hundreds, and they sometimes show fight when driven in by other troops. At Sessana, in the neighborhood of Trieste, a battalion of "Alemann" infantry shouted, "*Evviva Vittore Emmanuele*," and a part of it is still roving about on the Karst. Several deserters have been brought in, and a few of them who offered resistance to their captors have suffered capital punishment. It is proposed to draft the Italian soldiers into the German and Polish regiments, but it appears to me unwise to mix tares with wheat. During several days a vessel, under the flag of the United States, was seen near the coast in the neighborhood of Trieste, and it was at length discovered that she took deserters on board when it grew dark.

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., the Burgomaster and several members of the Municipal Council of this city waited on the Minister in Chief, and said to him that, if it should be necessary to send further reinforcements to Italy, the garrison of Vienna could be removed, as the citizens would undertake to maintain peace and order.

You may be sure that we are on the eve of important changes in Austria, as the Emperor has obtained great insight into the actual state of affairs during the last two months, and has acquired proof positive that he has been deceived by many of the persons around him. His Majesty is said to look deadly pale, and to be extremely cast down. Everyone feels that the Empire must go to the dogs if the whole system is not speedily changed. The Tyrolese are resolved to defend their country to the very last against the French and Sardinians; but they make no secret of their determination not to lay down their arms, when the war is at an end, until they have come to a satisfactory understanding with Government. Of Hungary there is nothing more to be said, than that it is likely to be lost to the Empire if concessions are not made.

The negotiations between Austria and Prussia are progressing favorably, but the Cabinet has considered it necessary to request the Prussian Government to express its opinions and wishes more clearly and exactly.

DESERTIONS FROM THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Voss' Gazette of Berlin quotes a letter from Vienna, of the 25th ult., which says: "It is now known to be a positive fact that not only part of the Italian regiment Segismund went over to the enemy on the 24th, or else grounded arms, refusing to fire on their countrymen, but that the Italian regiments Wernhard and Aleman have also shown that discipline cannot always neutralise national feeling. A number of deserters from their regiments have been brought in here, and it is certain that many of them, sub-officers included, have been shot. The passage of the troops coming from the scene of war, presented a curious spectacle. First came a party of men in chains, then a detachment, without arms, under a strong escort; and, lastly, the troops who remained faithful. Many attempts at desertion had taken place during their march from Italy."

THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS SUBJECTS—THE MASSACRE AT PERUGIA.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

ROME, Saturday, June 25.

The sanguinary ferocity displayed by the so-called Swiss Regiment in the Papal service, which stormed the rebellious City of Perugia on the 20th instant, slaying, burning, and plundering as if in an enemy's country, has already produced such an impression in the other revolted provinces, that many cities and towns, seeing no hope of support from either the French or the Piedmontese, after the explicit declarations of those two Sovereigns, and despairing of maintaining a separate independence, have sent in their acts of submission to the Supreme Pontiff.

The inhabitants of Perugia having been twice, but fruitlessly summoned to return to their allegiance by the Pope's Envoy, the Advocate LATTANZI, himself a native of Perugia, the column under Colonel SCHMIDT advanced to the assault. The force consisted of two battalions of the Swiss Regiment, 1,700 strong, 300 Roman infantry, two pieces of artillery, and a company of *gendarmes*, who were placed in ambush on the road to Florence. The attack was made at three of the gates, and one of them was speedily burst open by a cannot-shot, affording a passage for the entrance of the troops. An obstinate, though an irregular defence was made, and the citizens retreated, fighting with inferior arms and ammunition, to the Palazzo Communale, situated in the middle of the Corso, nearly a mile from the original point of attack, where the conflict soon came to an end; but not the vengeful fury of the soldiery, who burst into the houses when they had been fired on, and committed the most dreadful excesses. About sixty Perugians were taken with arms still in their hands, above seventy were slain, and a great number wounded; but as many of the latter were taken into private houses as well as into hospitals, their precise number cannot be determined. Nine women and children were victims to the ruthless soldiers in different houses, and the cruelties of war were aggravated by the horrors of licentiousness. The loss on the side of the troops was comparatively trifling. Two officers and nine soldiers were killed, and two officers and thirty soldiers wounded. It appears that a number of Tuscans were in the ranks of the besieged party. These, after the capture of the town, endeavored to make their escape to Arezzo, but many of them were shot down by the gendarmes, who were in ambush on the road. On the following day, Col. SCHMIDT, after declaring the restoration of the Pontifical Government, gave orders for the town to be under martial law, that all arms should be given up, and military devices laid aside by the inhabitants. A tax was imposed upon the town for the expenses of the expedition, amounting, it is said, to 60,000 dollars besides 30 baiocchi a day and campaigning rations to each soldier. The reparation of the fortress, and other onerous burdens, also fall to the lot of the city. The head of the Provisional Government, GUARDABASSI, is fined 20,000 dollars.

Telegraphic dispatches have informed the Government of His Holiness of the submission of the revolted cities of Fano and Sinigaglia on the morning of the 23d, and on the 24th Gen. ALLEGRINI reoccupied Ancona, in the name of the Pope, that officer having, on the appointment of a Provisional Government, retired with 700 men into the fortress. He was fortunate enough to restore order without bloodshed, and before the arrival of the Swiss and Papal troops, 4,000 strong, under the command of Gen. KALBERMATTEN, by whom the assault was to have been made on the 27th instant. The submission of Ancona was effected by the intermediation of the French Consul in that city and the French Ambassador in Rome. Deputations have arrived in Rome to treat of the terms of surrender for Bologna, Ravenna, and the other towns of those provinces.

An American gentleman, Mr. E. N. PERKINS, of Boston, who arrived at Perugia from Rome on the 15th, with MRS. PERKINS and three other ladies, had a very narrow escape from the hands of the brutal soldiery, who burst into the Hotel de France, where he was staying, shot the master of the hotel and the waiter, and would most probably have murdered the travelers also, had they not been concealed by the mother of the unfortunate hotel keeper in a dark recess leading by a secret door out of one of their bedrooms. In this suffocating hiding place they all remained for fourteen hours, and when they at last ventured out they found that the whole hotel had been gutted, furniture and property destroyed or carried off, and that Mr. PERKINS' luggage, containing money and valuable effects of many kinds to the amount of nearly $2,000, had likewise become the prey of these free booters in uniform. The United States Minister in Rome, Mr STOCKTON, has received an exact account of the occurrence from the sufferers, and is making energetic representations to the Government in order to obtain a suitable reparation.

Paris Correspondence of the London Globe.

The Romagna is in a state of violent ferment at the news of the German filibusters, called "Swiss" Guards, being let loose on their households, in the absence of so many thousand volunteers who would have deterred ANTONELLI from that sanguinary experiment. A letter in *Le Nord* from Florence (June 23,) gives the number murdered in the streets of Perugia as 300, and adds that what Captain (now General) SCHMIDT urges in excuse is, that women poured hot oil and red charcoal on his men, and it was necessary to fling them bodily out of their own windows down on the street flags; besides, he lost two captains and 90 men shot outside the town.

The walls are of immense circuit, as before the city was usurped by PAUL III. it counted 80,000 inhabitants, and even still has near 20 000. An English family of tourists fell into the hands of these "Swiss," and were robbed and outraged. These facts are also stated by the *Gazette de Cologne*. Paris papers are full of imprecations on the employment of such foreign brigands by the Church authorities, and urge that to clear Italy of Austrians, requires a supplemental clearance of this mongrel horde of irresponsible lawless and native-land-less burglars.

SARDINIAN VIEW OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Count CAVOUR, President of the Council in the Sardinian Ministry, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed the following Circular to all the representatives of King VICTOR EMANUEL at foreign Courts:

TURIN, June 14.

SIR: The knowledge you possess of the principles which have always directed the policy of His Majesty's Government, and the frequent communications I have taken care to address to you in these latter times, must have enabled you to appreciate, and to cause to be appreciated, the military and political events which have just taken place in Lombardy. It is, however, useful to examine once again the origin and causes of these events, and to set forth still more clearly the intentions and the acts of the King's Government.

As soon as the Italian question—the existence of which was denied by some, and the importance of which was lessened by others—assumed the first place in the preoccupations of Europe, his Majesty's Cabinet, with the frankness which characterizes it, made known the extreme difficulty of the situation. To do this, in the memorandum of the 1st March last, addressed to the British Government, and which was afterwards published by the Press, I endeavored to set forth the result of Austrian domination in Italy—results which have no analogy in modern history.

I showed that the universal antipathy to and hatred of the Austrian Government are, first of all, from the system of Government inflicted on the Lombardo-Venetians; and next, and more particularly, from the sentiment of nationality wounded by foreign domination. The progress of enlightenment and the spread of instruction which Austria could not entirely prevent have made these populations more sensible of their sad lot—that of being governed and kept under by a people with whom they have no community either of race, manners or language.

The Austrians, after half a century of domination, had not established themselves in those provinces; they were encamped there. This state of things was not like a transitory one, of which the end, nearer or more distant, could be foreseen, but it became aggravated and grew worse every day. We said that state of things was not contrary to treaties, but that it was contrary to the great principles of equity and justice on which social order is based. If, we add, Austria could not be induced to modify existing treaties, we should not obtain a definitive and durable solution, and we must content ourselves with palliatives more or less efficacious. Nevertheless, in the hope of rendering the condition of the Lombards and Venetians more tolerable, and of temporarily modifying such a grave situation, we hastened, on the demand which was made to us, to indicate the expedients that appeared to us best calculated to obtain the result desired.

Unfortunately Austria showed herself more than ever contrary to any conciliation; she was determined to maintain by force the illegal preponderance she had obtained over States recognized by treaties as independent. She redoubled menaces, and accelerated the formidable military preparations directed against Piedmont, which was the sole barrier opposed to her exclusive domination in Italy. The petty States which had bound up their fate with that of Austria, and which in the same degree had incurred the animadversion of their subjects, could no longer show themselves desirous of fulfilling their duties to their people. Serious and inevitable complications appeared imminent.

The repose of Europe was thus endangered. It was then that the proposition of a Congress was made by Russia, was consented to by the Great Powers, and was accepted by Piedmont. The basis of the Congress was the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*—that is to say, the treaties which assured to Austria her possessions in Italy.

What then took place is known: Austria, which saw placed in discussion not her legal rights, which were expressly reserved to her, but the usurpations she had accomplished in spite of European stipulations, threw off the mask all at once. In spite of the formal engagements entered into with England not to attack Piedmont, she sent an army into his Majesty's States, and her generals loudly declared that the Emperor would come to Turin to treat.

Events have not, it is true, responded to the boastings of the Austrian staff, and the Austrian armies have had to confine their exploits to shameful spoliations and acts of cruelty on inoffensive populations. The enemy has been driven from Piedmontese territory, and the victories of Palestro and Magenta have opened Lombardy to us. Then events confirmed our appreciation of the moral state of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and of the petty States which had made common cause with Austria. The sentiments of the populations broke out; the municipal authorities, the very same municipal authorities who had been instituted by Austria, proclaimed the overthrow of the Government; they renewed the union of 1848, and unanimously confirmed their annexation to Piedmont. The municipality of Milan proclaimed the same thing even within reach of the Austrian cannon.

The King, in accepting this spontaneous act of the national will, does not in any manner encroach on existing treaties, for Austria by refusing a Congress the basis of which was the maintenance of those treaties, and by invading the States of his Majesty, has put an end, so far as she is concerned, to the arrangements of 1814 and 1815.

The Italian provinces which the fortune of war had subjected by force to her domination, have entered into their natural rights; twice made free in the course of eleven years, their will has been manifested without obstacle and without pressure. In 1848, as in 1859, these provinces spontaneously united themselves to Piedmont, like brothers who meet brothers after a long and painful separation.

The object of the present war is, his Majesty frankly avows, Italian independence and the exclusion of Austria from the Peninsula. This cause is too noble for us to dissimulate the importance of it; it is too sacred not to obtain in advance the sympathies of civilized Europe. We must even admit that those sympathies have never failed us, for the policy of the King's Government has always been the same, and it has obtained the approbation not only of public opinion but of Cabinets.

Europe, by the voice of her most eminent statesmen, has testified to the interest she feels in the fate of unhappy Italy. But in these latter times some distrust more or less disguised has appeared. The generous intervention of the Emperor NAPOLEON in favor of an ally unjustly attacked, and of an oppressed nation, has been to a certain extent misunderstood. Ambitious views and projects of aggrandizement are said to exist where there are only noble devotedness to the cause of justice and right, and the imperative duty of protecting the dignity and interests of France. The explicit declarations of the Emperor NAPOLEON III. at the moment of drawing the sword have, however, already greatly calmed these apprehensions. The proclamation of Milan, so clear and becoming, must have dissipated all doubts which may have remained in prejudiced minds.

We have the most absolute confidence that the European equilibrium will not be disturbed by the territorial extension of a great Power, and that there will be in Italy a Kingdom strongly constituted, and such as is naturally indicated by geographical configuration, and unity of race, language and manners, such as diplomacy wished to form in other times for the common interest of Italy and Europe. With the domination of Austria and of the States which have united their destinies to those of Austria will disappear a permanent cause of troubles; order will be guaranteed; the flame of revolutions be extinguished; and Europe can abandon herself in full security to the great enterprises of peace which are the honor of the century.

Such is the point of view in which you must present the events that are taking place in Italy. The first which Austria has excited must have for result her exclusion from [illegible] which force alone subjected to an odious and intolerable yoke. Our cause, I take pleasure in repeating in terminating this dispatch, is noble and just; we can, we ought, openly to avow that, and we have full confidence in the triumph of right.—Accept, &c. CAVOUR.

THE RELATIONS OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Among the State papers embraced in the *Blue Book on Italy* submitted to Parliament by the Derby Ministry, prior to its resignation, were two, which threw light on the state of relations between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg. These papers include, in the first place, two dispatches written by Sir. J. CRAMPTON to the Earl of MALMESBURY, at the end of January and about the middle of February last. We annex both, as follows:

SIR J. CRAMPTON TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

Upon the receipt of your lordship's dispatch of the 12th ult., I took an early opportunity of putting Prince GORTSCHAKOFF in possession of the views and opinions of her Majesty's Government in regard to the unsatisfactory state of the relations between France and Austria, as made known to me by that dispatch and its enclosures.

I have had several conversations with his Excellency upon this subject, both before and after I had received your Lordship's official instructions.

After making his Excellency fully acquainted with the motives and considerations which have induced her Majesty's Government to address the Governments of France, Austria and Sardinia at the present conjuncture, I told his Excellency that your Lordship, putting confidence in the declarations he had made to me of his constant desire to maintain the peace of Europe, had directed me to ascertain how far the Russian Government would be disposed to assist England in recommending prudence and temper to those Governments. The policy of her Majesty's Government, I said, was simply the preservation of peace by a faithful maintenance of the treaties now in force; and her Majesty's Government trusted that Russia, laying aside any feeling, favorable or unfavorable, which she might entertain towards either of the two great powers in question, would join England in effecting an object which it is the interest of all to secure.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF listened with attention to all the observations which I ventured to offer to him on this subject, and replied to the following effect:

"You have certainly not misrepresented me in reporting to your Government that I wish to see peace maintained. Russia desires peace, and even requires it, for the development of the great measures of internal improvement in which she is engaged. But I remarked that you used the phrase, 'throwing aside all feeling, favorable or unfavorable, towards the parties in question;' and I should be departing altogether from the frankness which you invite were I to allow you to suppose that we could associate ourselves in any course of action in which this was to be a condition. In a word, we cannot weigh France and Austria in the same balance. Our relations with the former are cordial—with the latter they are far from being so; nor do I see any prospect of an improvement of them. This could only result from an entire change of system on the part of the Austrian Government, and of such a change I see neither the commencement nor the probability."

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF then proceeded at some length to enumerate the grievances of which Russia conceives she has reason to complain on the part of Austria; but as your Lordship is doubtless, well acquainted with these, it would serve no good purpose to record them here. *It will suffice to say that his Excellency's language seemed to preclude any prospect of a renewal of the intimacy which formerly subsisted between the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh and Vienna.*

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in conclusion said: "Russia was formerly in the habit of offering friendly advice to such of the Cabinets of Europe as she had reason to hope would have appreciated her motives in doing so; but it is a policy in which she has not found her account; she has consequently now none to offer. If her opinion is asked, however, it will be freely given, and it will be in favor of peace. So far we can go, but no further. Recollect, however, that although sincerely desirous that peace should be maintained, *I do not tell you that, should it unfortunately* be otherwise, we should under no circumstances take part in the contest. *We reserve to ourselves entire liberty of action in this respect.*"

Sir J. Crampton to the Earl of Malmesbury.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Feb. 15, 1859.

Although we must regret the position which Russia, as one of the Great Powers of Europe, has chosen to assume on the present occasion, and perhaps still more, the motives which she has assigned for assuming it, we cannot charge Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, or His Imperial Majesty, with want of frankness in their manner of evincing their real feelings.

The motive for standing aloof, at the present conjuncture of the affairs of Europe, is a fact not concealed, and is avowedly the necessity of husbanding her resources, and repairing her recent losses, while the rest of Europe is engaged in war. But another motive still less creditable to her is scarcely dissimulated by her Government, while it is loudly proclaimed by the public, namely, *the hope that the expected war may result in the thorough humiliation of Austria.*

The neutrality proposed by Russia is one of an avowedly hostile nature, as far as Austria is concerned and consequently scarcely deserves the name; and the liberty of action which she reserves to herself clearly refers to the contingency of her aid being required to bring about that result.

It is true that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has invariably declared that the Russian Government is desirous that the peace of Europe should be maintained; but I should be misleading your Lordship if I represented him as urging Her Majesty's Government to take measures to prevent its being disturbed. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF did not, as indeed he could not, question the policy or motives of Her Majesty's Government, as communicated to him by me, but he confined himself to a justification of Russia, under the peculiar circumstances in which she stands, for not actively associating herself with that policy.

It is with satisfaction that I observe that my language to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, given hitherto, of course as the expression of my personal opinion only, has been similar to that used by your Lordship to Baron BRUNNOW, in regard to the position of Her Majesty's Government in the event of a rupture of peace in Italy or elsewhere.

THE NEW PROGRAMME OF THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

From the London Times, June 21.

A Ministerial statement in each House, which in the Lords led to a somewhat desultory discussion, makes up the sum of last night's proceedings in Parliament. Lord PALMERSTON and Lord GRANVILLE announced the intentions of the Government with respect to the war, and to our internal affairs, particularly with reference to the Reform Bill. We must take domestic matters first. It is now certain that the new Government, like the last, considers that the few weeks which yet remain are barely sufficient for the necessary business of the year. Owing to the cleverly finance of the late Government great difficulties will beset the path of a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Not only was the last Budget a mere expedient for staving off the necessary calls on the public purse, but since the 1st of January our naval defences have absorbed sums which can only be met by an increase of the Income-tax or the imposition of some other equally objectionable burden. Then there is an immense quantity of private business before Parliament, and even the routine legislation of the year can hardly be dispatched before the middle of August, even if the House attended to nothing else. Under these circumstances the country will not be surprised to find that Lord PALMERSTON, like his predecessor, has determined to do no more than is absolutely necessary. We are to have no Reform Bill, but "that it will be our endeavor and determination to avail ourselves of the earliest moment of the next Session of Parliament to prepare and produce a Bill I can give the assurance of myself and my colleagues." So says Lord PALMERSTON. The Reform Bill, however, is like the clear lake and verdant meadow which delude the passenger in the Desert. It is always a year ahead of us. Within twelve months we are always to arrive at a blessed millennium, in which no Harwich shall receive the money of rival candidates, no narrow, ten-pound oligarchy, vaunt their superior privileges in the face of the unrepresented millions. It is now eleven years since the second Reform of Parliament became a real public question, through the propositions of the late Mr. HUME and partial acquiesence of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. From that time we have been continually looking forward to "next year" as the time when all our hopes shall be fulfilled. In 1858 the country was promised a Reform Bill up to the very meeting of Parliament. The meeting took place in the midst of the perturbation caused by the attempt of ORSINI. From that time to this it has been alleged that only the sudden misunderstanding with France prevented Parliament from considering the state of the representation. But truth compels us to reflect that up to the overthrow of the Palmerston Government, there was no sign that any such bill had been prepared, and there are many who believe that the measure announced in the Royal Speech had never engaged the attention of the Cabinet at all. The year 1859 has witnessed the Reform Bills of Lord DERBY, and the opinion of the country on this measure was fully expressed by the majority, which led to the overthrow of the late Government. Now we are promised a great final measure for the year 1860. The result remains to be seen. Whether the state of Europe will forbid any such discussion, or whether the multitude of domestic measures will preclude that fit attention which the subject deserves, we cannot but anticipate that even in the twelfth year of the controversy there will arise, in spite of the enthusiasm and the protestations of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, some hindrance to this great act of legislation.

But the present is a foreign policy Government, and it is almost idle to talk of Law Reform or Parliamentary Reform while the great work which Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN have proposed to themselves remains incomplete. The late Ministry was expelled, not so much because there was any serious fear of its taking part with Austria, but because, having been in office during the discussions which preceded the war, it had been brought into warm argument with France, and could hardly address the French Emperor in the friendly tone which is due to a conqueror. The leaders of the present Government having done nothing to forfeit their claim to a favorable hearing at the Tuileries, will be able to represent England in a fitting manner whenever the French Emperor's moderation shall induce him to listen to proposals for peace. The means by which the Government will fulfil their mission, and the moment they will choose for it, are not obscurely represented in the recent Ministerial speeches. It is agreed on all hands that the present time is inopportune for mediation. The two armies which are contending in Italy are still face to to face, neither of them so worsted as to be unable to continue the struggle. It is true that the result of the battle of Magenta has been the surrender of Milan and of nearly all Lombardy; that the battle of Solferino has proved that the Austrians cannot contend in the open field against the French, and that henceforth Austrian valor must confine itself to defending the works of strongly fortified places against the enemy. But no one can believe that such fortresses as compose the famous "Quadrilateral" can be taken in a day. The French Emperor must use all his forces against Peschiera, Verona, and Mantua, and it is not impossible that the delay occasioned in the Imperial career of conquest by these celebrated strongholds may cause events to turn, however slightly, in favor of Austria. The war, indeed, may be considered as divided into two campaigns. The first is at an end. It began with the invasion of Piedmont by the Austrians, and comprises the great battles which have deprived FRANCIS JOSEPH of his Lombard dominions. The second has now to begin. It will be the conflict between an immense besieging army and another equally great, which defends elaborately constructed fortresses. Although the general superiority of the French in the first of these campaigns is incontestable, it may be difficult for them to gain rapid or even decisive success in the second. It will be the duty, therefore, of the Government to delay their action, keeping their sympathies in abeyance until it shall be proved on what side they can most advantageously use their exertions. With respect to the neutral position of this country, no change has been effected by the displacement of the late Ministry. "The course which we intend to pursue," said Lord PALMERSTON, amid the cheers of the Opposition, "is that which has been chalked out by those who have preceded us." A strict neutrality is to be observed, and yet every means will be taken to strengthen the [illegible] of the [illegible]

will in due time be tendered to the belligerents by England, either alone or acting in conjunction with other States, but, as has been observed the moment for such interference has not yet come. Lord MALMESBURY, in the opinion of the present Government, and perhaps in that of the country, went too far in his attempts at reconciliation, and forced his good offices on two Sovereigns who were equally bent on war and sanguine of its results. It ought, however, to be mentioned that at that time the two Powers stood on an equality, and, peace not having been yet disturbed, every moment was opportune for bringing the dispute to an end. Very different is the state of affairs now. Blood has been shed, a kingdom has been lost, a nation has asserted its independence, and the Austrians are now fighting, with little hope of ultimate success, at the very limits of their Lombard territory. The Government is understood to have in view arrangements which would involve great sacrifices to Austria, and which, consequently, cannot yet be proposed, but which the further successes of the French will, no doubt, cause to be specified. In the words of Lord GRANVILLE, the desire of Lord PALMERSTON'S Government is "to insure not only present peace, but arrangements which may be likely to lead to peace for the future—arrangements not unjust to any of the parties, and consulting as much as possible the interests of the countries where the contest is raging." The meaning of this language is not to be doubted, and the important considerations to which it gives rise justify the reserve and caution of Ministers.

MR. COBDEN AT LIVERPOOL—HIS SPEECH—REFERENCES TO HIS AMERICAN TOUR.

The political and personal friends of Mr. COBDEN, at Liverpool, prepared a great reception for him upon his arrival, and as that event occurred in season, the ceremonial came off on Wednesday, June 29, with extraordinary *éclat*. The attendance was flatteringly large, and the enthusiasm immense.

Mr. BROWN read to Mr. COBDEN an address congratulating him on the benefits of free trade, and referring to his nomination to a place in the Cabinet.

"It is a proper appreciation of your services in public life that Rochdale has returned you to Parliament in your absence, unopposed; and that our most gracious Sovereign has been pleased to call upon you to occupy a seat in the Cabinet, and to be President of the Board of Trade, for which your antecedents so eminently qualify you. It puts it in your power, by your counsel and advice, to render further important services to your country; and although it will impose on you both anxiety and labor, we trust and hope you will not for a moment hesitate or shrink from taking upon yourself the important duties of that office. We live in anxious times, and are most desirous of having a gentleman in this Cabinet who has earned the respect and confidence of his countrymen, and who, we feel assured, will use his most strenuous efforts to maintain our neutrality, and not permit us, if it be possible, to be parties to the unhappy contest which is now raging in Italy. Sir, we most cordially offer you our congratulations on your resumption of your most honorable public career, and with them our prayers that your life may be long spared, with health and strength to discharge those public duties to which you are called."

Mr. COBDEN made the following reply:

"GENTLEMEN OF LIVERPOOL—I have just stepped ashore from the steamer which brought me from America, having had a somewhat difficult, though not lengthened passage, and being one of the worst sailors in the world, I was so much affected by sea sickness that my head is still swimming with the effects of the voyage. Being utterly unacquainted with the state of politics in this country, not having seen a newspaper, until the pilot came on board, for the last twenty-six days, it would be presumptuous in me to attempt to offer any lengthened remarks on this occasion. The address which has been presented to me alludes to the reception I met with in America, and as it is the first occasion, on reaching my native shores, upon which I have had the opportunity of saying one word upon the subject, I should be wanting to myself if I did not take this occasion for saying that the touching kindnesses and numberless courtesies which I have met with in America have left an impression upon my mind which will be only effaced by death itself. I have not the least doubt in the world that the views which were always expressed by my friend on my left, (Mr. BROWN,) with regard to the effects which would be produced in America by the repeal of our Corn laws, have been amply realized, and that we have made strong and fast friends, and bound them in ties of interest which will ever make them the allies and partisans of peace between America and England. [Hear, hear.] From the opportunities I have had of observing the tendency of opinion in America, I come back with the belief that there is a more cordial feeling of attachment between the old and new country than the ordinary channels of public opinion enable us to appreciate; and I have no doubt, from what I have seen in my travels in the United States, that were it possible that England shoud find herself in a position where she was hard pressed by enemies in Europe—give her a good cause, and give her a necessity for help, and I have no doubt in the world that nothing would prevent in such an emergency the great bulk of the population in the United States hurrying to the rescue of the old mother country. [Loud applause.] I do not say this with any idea that we are likely to need that help. I think England is strong enough to hold her own, and that is the opinion in America. I agree with the address, that we ought in case of this war to observe a strict neutrality, [cheers.] and in reading as I have done in the papers from England, and looking at them perhaps with more calmness than has been done by those who live on the spot and are mixed up in the daily struggle of politics—in reading the English papers, containing reports of speeches by public men on the subject of neutrality, I must say that I find expressions in their declarations of the principle of neutrality which seem to me to be rather calculated to throw a doubt upon the strength of the principles which they admit and which I think deserve to be commented upon. Though my head is not in a state to deal with that or any other controversy at present, I will express my opinion, which is, that if we wish to be neutral, we have the power to be neutral [applause.] I think we are quite as able to be neutral in these European struggles as the people of the United States; and that is the opinion of every intelligent man in the United States with whom I have conversed. In the speeches of our public men I also observe that they speak of preserving neutrality as long as we are able to do so, and in another case I meet with the phrase, "that we must provide against all emergencies, for there is no knowing what events may turn up." I again find it stated, that we may be involved into the strife." Why that is the old story over again, when we were drifted into the war before. Now, it seems to me the English people have taken the initiative on this occasion, and they have, probably for the first time in the history of the country, taken a bold stand upon the only safe ground—that is, of declaring beforehand to the Government of this country that they will maintain neutrality, [applause,] and that they will maintain neutrality in all cases, except where the safety and interests of this country are directly menaced, and I won't flinch from stating what I mean by that term. I observe that there is a great clamor among certain parts of the population of Germany for war with France in defence of Austria, and such States as Bavaria, and perhaps Hanover—the most backward States—seem to be anxious of precipitating that great confederation into this European strife; but I would like the English people to give the portion of the German population to understand distinctly that if they commence an attack upon LOUIS NAPOLEON this country will not come to their help if they are beaten. [Loud Applause.] I don't look with so much hopefulness myself as some do as to the effects of the war upon the destinies of the Italian people; but my sympathies are wholly with the Italians, and, moreover, I think, were we placed in their position, we should not be very scrupulous as to the source of getting assistance to rid ourselves of our oppressors. When the Americans, in their struggle with the old country, accepted the services of LOUIS XVI., who was quite as despotic a Sovereign as LOUIS NAPOLEON, I think the Italians may be excused for looking to the other side of the Alps for assistance in throwing off the yoke of the Austrians. With regard to this struggle, wherever I have been, whether in the United States or Canada, I have found but one opinion, and that is one of sympathy with the Italian people, and a hearty good wish for the success of the French arms. [Hear, hear;] at the same time, it is coupled with the belief that there is nothing in the strife which is now raging on that bloody arena which can in any way prove inimical to the interests of England, and I may add what I have heard the inhabitants of the United States say—they look with some dread on the amount of preparation which is making in England [hear, hear,] for the purpose, as is said by those gentlemen who have been speaking in public—"for the purpose of meeting any eventualities." "Eventualities" is the word I see sometimes used. Now, the opinion in the United States is, that war between two great Powers on the Continent does not involve danger to England more than if they were at peace, and keeping their armies unemployed. I once heard an opinion expressed in America to this effect, "If I were in a merchant vessel, and saw two pirates, I should feel much more at ease if those pirates were fighting each other, than if they were standing aloof, ready to be down upon me." [Laughter and cheers.] Reference has been made in your kind address to my taking office in the Government of Lord PALMERSTON. I really feel, to use a rather expressive phrase of our good American friends—I really feel so "badly posted up" upon our politics here that I am quite incapable of giving any opinion on the subject. Until the pilot came on board in the river this morning I had no idea of anything that had happened. I now learn, for the first time, that the Government of Lord DERBY has been overthrown, and another framed in its place. The circumstances under which the Government was displaced, and the circumstances or objects upon which the new government has been formed, or anything connected with it, were quite unknown to me until a few hours since, and at present I am quite unprepared to offer any opinion as to the subject of my taking office, or on the formation of government. Nothing more surprised me than to find myself included in such contemplated arrangements. You will agree with me that this is not a matter which I ought to refer to now. I have a letter in my pocket from Lord PALMERSTON, written in a most frank and courteous spirit, offering me the appointment of President of the Board of Trade. I think the answer to the letter is due to his Lordship in the first place. [Hear.] All I can say is that the answer which I shall send to that will be founded entirely upon what I believe to be the interest of the public in this question. You must be good enough to bear in mind that in a case of this kind the person most interested is the only one who can be thoroughly competent to form a conclusion, because it is he alone who bears the responsibility of the step which he takes, and, although friends may advise one course or another, they cannot afterwards share his responsibility, and therefore he ought, in duty to himself and the public, to be very deliberate and careful in coming to a decision upon the matter. I will say

[illegible] enables me to de[illegible] I believe will be most co[illegible] of the public in that respect.

[illegible] sponse to an address from the Financial Re[illegible] Association, Mr. COBDEN subsequently said:

"I have long had the opportunity of observing the sound, but somewhat bold, and, I might say, audacious declaration of principles which have characterized the Liverpool Financial Reform Association [Hear and laughter.] I believe them to be sound in principle—entirely sound—as sound I believe them to be in principle as the repeal of the corn laws. [Hear, hear.] I think entirely with you that the man, or the body of men, who could abolish Custom-houses and Excise duties in this or any other country, would be the greatest benefactor that this country could possibly receive. [Hear, hear.] And although I might at once say—and I say it without at all contemplating any prospective embarrassment from being President of the Board of Trade—[laughter]—that I look upon the adoption of those principles at present as impracticable; and I observe that in the address the Financial Reform Association guard themselves by saying that they wish the principles to be carried out as soon as might be, yet, on revolving the subject in my own mind, I have frequently been in doubt whether we were not all under the same delusion with regard to the question of direct and indirect taxation which Sir ROBERT PEEL was under with regard to the practicability of applying the free-trade principles as between protection and free trade. So far as I can understand the workings of the mind of Sir ROBERT PEEL—and it was my business, sitting opposite to him for many years, to watch the processes that went on in the judgment and views of an individual in whose decision I felt there was so much involved [hear, hear]—it always appeared to me Sir ROBERT PEEL was, from the first, as good a free-trader as any of us, and that he believed in ADAM SMITH and free-trade just as much as he took sound views on the currency; but he thought that it was impossible to carry out the principles of free-trade without involving as great an amount of injury to the protective interest as to render the thing entirely hopeless for the attempt of any wise and prudent minister. If our discussions in Parliament did anything, they tended to convince Sir ROBERT PEEL that not only was free-trade true in the abstract, but that it might be applied practically without involving those serious derangements that he had previously dreaded. I am not quite sure that we are not in this state of mind as regards direct and indirect taxation. I do not put this forward as a thing which I will bring on in the House of Commons, but I put it forward as a matter of doubt in my own mind whether, if we could sweep the Customs and Excise off, and substitute the whole amount of taxation which we require to be levied on property, bringing in labor, probably in the most moderate form, by a capitation tax, as they do in America, which is a mere nominal duty,—I am not quite sure that, if that were done,